

The Gazette of India

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No. 7] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1956

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 11th February, 1956.—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
21	S. R. O. 259, dated the 6th February 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendment made in the Notification No. S.R.O. 3434, dated the 3rd November 1955.
22	S. R. O. 260, dated the 30th January 1956.	Election Commission, India.	Designation of Electoral Registration Officer for each of the assembly constituencies in the State of Vindhya Pradesh.
23	S. R. O. 261, dated the 7th February 1956.	Do.	Corrections to the Final Order No. 30, relating to the State of Uttar Pradesh.
24	S. R. O. 262, dated the 7th February 1956.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Exemption of Portland cement, when imported, from so much of customs duty leviable thereon.
25	S. R. O. 263, dated the 6th February 1956.	Election Commission India.	Designation of Electoral Registration Officer for each of the Council of States constituencies in the State of Manipur.
26	S. R. O. 264, dated the 8th February 1956.	Do.	Final list of candidates for bye-election to the House of the People from Gauhati Parliamentary constituency.
27	S. R. O. 317, dated the 10th February 1956.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Appointment of date on which the Notaries Act, 1952 shall come into force.
28	S. R. O. 318, dated the 9th February 1956.	Ministry of Information and Broad casting	The Central Government certifies certain films to be of the description specified therein.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 8th February 1956

S.R.O. 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the Election Commission hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 56/2/53-2, dated the 8th February, 1953, as amended from time to time namely:—

“Amendment

In column 2 of the Table appended to the said Notification, the entry “(2) Rising Sun”, against the entry ‘Andhra’ in column 1, shall be deleted.”

[No. 406/AA-2/54.]

S.R.O. 332.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 115 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, and in continuation of the Commission's Notification No. 69/55, dated the 29th July, 1955, the Election Commission hereby publishes the name and address of a candidate in respect of elections to the House of the People as indicated below, who has been notified under sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the said rules as having incurred disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and under section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), and whose disqualifications have not, upto 31st December, 1955, been removed by the Election Commission. The date by which the return ought to have been lodged is shown against the name:—

Name	Address	Date by which the return ought to have been lodged
1	2	3
P E P S U Shri Hira Singh	Village and P. O. Bassal, P. S. Satnali, District Mohindergarh.	15th November, 1955.

[No. 69/56/1804.]

By Order,

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) the Central Government is pleased to exempt Sahebju Purendra Bikram Shah, Defence Minister of Nepal, from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act, in respect of the following fire-arms—

- (1) One .303 bore Sporting Rifle.
- (2) One .450/455 bore Webley Scott Mark VI Revolver No. 450077.

[No. 22/5/56-Police, IV.]

J. N. DHAMIJA, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi-2, the 10th February 1956

S.R.O. 334.—In the Schedule to S.R.O. No. 1947, published in Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th October, 1953, under the heading "*Madras Medical Department*"—

(a) under the sub-heading "Civil Surgeons (General line) including Supernumerary Civil Surgeons"—

(1) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 8, *substitute* the entries "Dr. S. Venkateswarlu" and "Lecturer in Radiology, Andhra Medical College and Radiologist, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(2) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 9, *substitute* the entry "Lecturer in E.N.T. Diseases, Andhra Medical College and E.N.T. Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(b) under the sub-heading "Clinical Professors"—

(1) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 1, *substitute* the entry "Professor of Therapeutics and Diseases of Children, Andhra Medical College, and Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(2) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 2, *substitute* the entries "Dr. K. Kondandaramaiah" and "Additional Professor of Medicine, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, and Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam"; respectively;

(3) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 3, *substitute* the entries "Dr. S. N. Gantayet" and "Professor of Ophthalmology, Andhra Medical College and Ophthalmic Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam". respectively;

(4) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 4, *substitute* the entries "Dr. M. Krishnamurti" and "Professor of Operative Surgery, Madras Medical College and Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras", respectively;

(5) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 5, *substitute* the entry "Professor of Midwifery, Andhra Medical College and Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(6) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 6, *substitute* the entries "Dr. C. K. Padmanatha Menon" and "Professor of Surgery, Andhra Medical College and Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(c) under the sub-heading "Non-Clinical Professors", for the entry in column (1) against serial number 4, *substitute* the entry "Dr. V. Ramachandra Rao";

(d) under the sub-heading "Clinical Tutors"—

(1) *delete* serial number 1 and entries relating thereto in columns (1), (2) and (3);

(2) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 2, *substitute* the entries "Dr. B. Sundararamamurti" and "Tutor in Surgery, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(3) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 3, *substitute* the entries "Dr. M. Muniswami" and "Tutor in Surgery, Madras Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras", respectively;

(4) for the entry in column (2) against the serial number 4, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Medicine, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(5) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 5, *substitute* the entries "Dr. B. Shanmugeswara Rao" and "Tutor in Surgery, Stanley Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, Stanley Hospital, Madras", respectively;

(6) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 7, *substitute* the entries "Dr. D. Anjaneyulu" and "Tutor in Surgery, Andhra Medical College, and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(7) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 8, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Medicine, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(8) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 9, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Ophthalmology, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to Ophthalmic Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(9) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 10, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Surgery, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(10) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 11, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Orthopaedics and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(11) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 12, *substitute* the entries "Dr. K. Raghavulu" and "Tutor in Anaesthesia, Madras Medical College, Madras and Assistant to the Anaesthetist, Government General Hospital, Madras", respectively;

(12) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 13, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Orthopaedics, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(13) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 15, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Midwifery, Madras Medical College and Assistant to the Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Government General Hospital, Madras";

(14) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 16, *substitute* the entries "Dr. L. Suryanarayana" and "Tutor in Surgery, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(15) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 17, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Midwifery, Madras Medical College and Assistant to the Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Government General Hospital, Madras";

(16) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 18, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Ophthalmology, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(17) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 19, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Surgery, Stanley Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, Stanley Hospital, Madras";

(18) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 20, *substitute* the entries "Dr. K. Balakrishnamurti" and "Tutor in Ophthalmology, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(19) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 21, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Medicine, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(20) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 22, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Anaesthesia, Madras Medical College, Madras and Assistant to the Anaesthetist, Government General Hospital, Madras";

(21) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 23, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Medicine, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Assistant to the Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(22) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 24, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Surgery, Andhra Medical College and Assistant to the Surgeon, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(23) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 25, *substitute* the entries "Dr. S. Pinakapani" and "Tutor in Medicine, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Assistant to the Physician, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam", respectively;

(24) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 26, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Midwifery, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Assistant to obstetrician and Gynaecologist, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(25) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 27, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Anaesthesia, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Assistant to the Anaesthetist, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(26) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 28, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Anaesthesia, Madras Medical College, Madras and Assistant to the Anaesthetist, Government General Hospital, Madras";

(27) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 29, *substitute* the entries "Dr. P. Bharmaji Rao" and "Tutor in E.N.T. Madras Medical College, Madras and Assistant to the E.N.T. Surgeon, Government General Hospital", respectively;

(28) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 30, *substitute* the entry "Tutor in Anaesthesia, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Assistant to the Anaesthetist King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam";

(29) *re-number* serial numbers 2 to 30 as serial numbers 1 to 29, respectively;

(e) under the sub-heading "Assistant Surgeons in the General line"—

(1) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 2, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavary District";

(2) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 42, *substitute* the entry "Dr. L. V. Jagannadha Rao";

(3) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 48, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Primary Centre, Sangam Jagalamudi, Guntur District";

(4) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 50, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Government Dispensary, Kovvur, West Godavari District";

(5) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 67, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada, East Godavari District";

(6) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 68, *substitute* the entry "Dr. B. V. Venkatachalapathi Chetty";

(7) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 84, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Dispensary, Allagadda, Kurnool District";

(8) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 119, *substitute* the entry "Dr. (Srimathi) Y. L. C. Radhakrishnaya";

(9) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 128, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, West Godavary District";

(10) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 187, *substitute* the entries "Dr. (Srimathi) A. Padma Rao" and "Assistant Surgeon (On leave)", respectively;

(11) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 190, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Pithapuram, East Godavari District";

(12) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 192, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Government Dispensary, Cherala, East Godavari District";

(13) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 267, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Venkatapur, East Godavari District";

(14) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 270, *substitute* the entry "Assistant Surgeon, Primary Health Centre, Mandapeta";

(15) after serial number 276 and the entries relating thereto, *insert* serial number 277 and the entries "Dr. J. W. Lemuel", "Assistant Surgeon, Blood Transfusion Unit, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam" and "Do." in columns (1), (2) and (3), respectively, against this serial number.

(f) under the sub-heading "Temporary Assistant Surgeons"—

(1) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 2, *substitute* the entry "Dr. (Kumari) B. S. Subbayamma";

(2) for the entry in column (2) against serial number 7, *substitute* the entry "Temporary Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Hospital, Razole, East Godavari District";

(3) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 23, *substitute* the entry "Dr. (Srimathi) K. Kanakarathanam";

(4) for the entries in columns (1) and (2) against serial number 31, *substitute* the entries "Dr. (Srimathi) R. Atchutham" and "Assistant Surgeon, Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor", respectively;

(5) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 32, *substitute* the entry "Dr. V. Venkata Rao"; and

(6) for the entry in column (1) against serial number 33, *substitute* the entry "Dr. (Kumari) C. Satyavati".

[No. 26/4/53-AIS(I).]

MOHINDAR SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 11th February 1956*

S.R.O. 335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 6-Customs, dated the 18th January 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Notification under column headed "Designation of officer", against serial numbers 1 and 5, for the words "The Collector of Customs", the words "The Collector and the Additional Collector of Customs" shall be substituted.

[No. 1/Cus.IV/56.]

[F. No. 54/3/55-Cus. IV.]

S.R.O. 336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 188 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to empower the Additional Collector of Customs, Bombay and Calcutta to hear appeals from the decisions of and orders passed by officers of Customs subordinate to them, provided that if, between the date of the order or decision and the date of the hearing of the appeal, the Officer who passed the order or decision has been promoted to be the Additional Collector of Customs by whom the appeal would otherwise be heard, the appeal shall lie to the Collector of Customs at the port.

[No. 3/Cus.IV/56.]

[F. No. 54/3/55-Cus. IV.]

E. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Jt., Secy.

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 18th February 1956*

S. R. O. 337.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 71-Customs, dated the 25th September, 1953, namely :—

In the said notification for the existing Form II, the following Form shall be substituted namely:—

WT-123**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (First Correction)**

APPLICATION TO IMPORT WIRELESS BROADCAST RECEIVING APPARATUS INTO INDIA
(Not to be used for Transmitting Apparatus)

Important Notice.—Under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 and the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a license is required for possession or for the establishment, maintenance and working of Wireless Apparatus in India. The license, which can be obtained from the sources indicated at the *bottom of this form, SHOULD BE OBTAINED WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS OF release of the set by the Customs, after which period a surcharge is recoverable under the rules in addition to the license fee due.

Name and complete address of the owner, in India.
(In block Capitals)

2. Name and Address of the Importer when he is
not also the Owner

3. Number of Wireless Sets imported with Description :—

Total No.....

Country of Origin	Type or Model	Make	Chassis No. if any	Operated by (AC/DC/Battery)	Value
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(CUT ALONG THIS LINE)

WT-123.

(To be filled in by the Importer and signed by the Customs Officer and returned to the Importer)

1. Name of the Owner.....

2. No. of Wireless sets imported (in words).....

3. Date of Release of the set by Customs.....

(SEAL)

Customs Officer.

The owner should obtain license/s for the sets mentioned above by producing this to the appropriate authority mentioned below :—

*Type of License

Can be had from

[1. Broadcast Receiver License for Domestic use only Local head or Sub Post Office.

2. Commercial Broadcast Receiver License for use of the set at Business Premises or at a place used jointly for domestic and business premises. Head of the Postal Circle in whose jurisdiction set will be installed.

3. Possession license for mere possession of the apparatus. Do.

I, hereby, certify that I have read the notice printed on the top of this form and that the information given in this application form is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of Importer.

To be signed by the Customs Officer and forwarded to the Head of the Postal Circle.

(Seal of the Customs)

Importation permitted on.....

WT-16-3/54

Customs Officer.

[No. 5.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

DANGEROUS DRUGS

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 338.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. S.R.O. 3535, dated the 17th November, 1955, published at page 2273 in Part II—Section 3 of the Gazette of India, dated the 28th November, 1955,

in line 5 of paragraph (1) for "dihydro hydroxy codeinone" read "dihydro hydroxy codeinone"

[No. 11.]

(Sd.) [Illegible], Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 11th February 1956

S.R.O. 339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in partial modification of the rules published with the Notification of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay No. 3120, dated the 9th May 1911, the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to make the following rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of the Additional Collector of Customs at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta:—

(i) The Additional Collector will be incharge of all Departments of the Customs House other than the Departments mentioned below:—

- (a) Appraising Department, including air-freight, postal appraising and matters connected with the Import Trade Control,
- (b) Refunds and drawbacks,
- (c) Audit,
- (d) Chemical Laboratory, and
- (e) Establishment.

(ii) He will exercise the powers of a Chief Customs Officer in respect of the Departments under his charge.

(iii) Appeals against the orders of Additional Collector shall lie to the Central Board of Revenue.

(iv) The Additional Collector shall be competent in the temporary absence of the Collector to exercise all or any of the powers of the latter officer.

[F. No. 54/3/55-Cus. IV.]

JAGJIT SINGH, Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953 (S.R.O. 556 of 1954), as amended (S.R.Os. 1706 and 2241 of 1954 & S.R.O. 800 of 1955), the same having been previously published as required by the said sub-section, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) in rule 29, for each of the expressions "stocks and shares" and "shares", wherever it occurs, the expression "shares and/or stocks" shall be substituted;

(2) in rule 29A—

(i) for the words "a share or shares", the words "shares and/or stocks" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "share or shares", wherever they occur, the words "shares and/or stocks" shall be substituted.

[No. 15/F. No. 1/16/55-E.D.]

R. K. DAS, Secy.

Explanatory Note

(This note is not part of the amendments but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

Both Rules 29 and 29A of the Estate Duty Rules apply to stocks as well as shares. Ordinarily "share" includes "stocks", but in Rule 29 as it stands sometimes the expression "stocks and shares" and sometimes the word "shares" only are used; similarly, Rule 29A in its present form refers only to "share or shares". For each of these expressions therefore the expression "shares and/or stocks" has been substituted so as to secure uniformity of language and clarify the existing position.

INCOMETAX

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 341 [55/62/S5-IT].—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Incometax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Incometax) dated the 1st July, 1952, namely :—

After S.No. 78B of the Schedule appended to the said notification the following shall be inserted as Serial No. 78C. namely :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
78C	Persons excluding those who fall under items 77, 78A and 78B and not assessed through statutory agents under Section 43, in respect of whom no assessments or reassessments are pending for a period or periods before the integration or merger of Indian States, and who, during any previous year corresponding to any assessment year previous to the assessment year 1950-51, were resident in any of the erstwhile Indian States and are liable to assessment or reassessment under sub-section (1) of Section 34.	The Incometax Officer, in whose jurisdiction the area comprised in the erstwhile Indian State, in which the persons specified in col. 2 resided during the previous years for the time being falls.	The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Incometax who has been appointed to perform the functions of an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Incometax, in the area where the Incometax Officer referred to in column 3 has jurisdiction.	The Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Incometax, who has been invested with powers to hear appeals against the decision of the Incometax Officer referred to in Column 3.	The Commissioner of Incometax having jurisdiction over the Incometax Officer referred to in column 3.

[No. 9.]

P. N. DAS GUPTA, Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 342 [50/9/56-IT].—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made to its notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November, 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification under the sub-head "III-A Bombay North"—

(a) against "Nasik Range" after the entry "3. Dhulia Circle" the following entry shall be made:—

"4. Navsari Circle".

(b) against "Surat Range":—

(i) the entry "3. Navsari Circle" shall be omitted, and

(ii) the entry "4. Broach Circle" shall be renumbered as the entry "3. Broach Circle".

[No. 10.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 14th February 1956

S.R.O. 343 [55/2/56-IT].—In the Notification of the Central Board of Revenue, S.R.O. 75, [No. 4-Incometax, dated the 10th January, 1956], published at pages 25-26 in Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th January, 1956 in the fourth paragraph, for the words "the Commissioner of Incometax, West Bengal" read "the Commissioner of Incometax, West Bengal or the Commissioner of Incometax, Calcutta as the case may be"; and in the last paragraph for the words and figures "31st day of December, 1955" read "31st day of December, 1955 (afternoon)."

[No. 11.]

M. S. SIVRAMKRISHNA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 344.—In pursuance of the provision of clause (g) of section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (No. X of 1944) the State Government of Travancore-Cochin have nominated Shri P. Sivarama Pillai, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trivandrum, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term upto 31st March, 1958, vice Shri P. K. Nayar resigned.

[No. F.7-18/55-Com.I.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi-2, the 6th February 1956

S.R.O. 345.—The following draft of an amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th February, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said rules—

for the words and figures “on the first day of March, 1956” the following shall be substituted; namely:—

“on the first day of June, 1956”.

[No. PFA/F.41-5/55-PH.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Dy. Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (PROVISIONAL) AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 30th January 1956

S.R.O. 346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955 (5 of 1955), the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority hereby directs that powers exercisable under section 7 of the said Act may also be exercised by the Secretary of the Authority in respect of the following areas:—

- (i) Delhi Land and Finance Colonies named Rajouri Gardens, Hauz Khas and Kailash.
- (ii) Friend's Colony on Delhi Mathura Road.

[No. F.1(5)/55-A.]

New Delhi, the 8th February 1956

S.R.O. 347.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955 (No. 53 of 1955), the Delhi Development Provisional Authority, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following alteration to the Regulations promulgated with the Government of India, Ministry of Health notification No. F.80-8/55-LSG, dated the 11th November 1955, namely:—

Add the following words after the words “to the Secretary” occurring in the proviso in regulation 6(5) of Chapter III,—

“or the Administrative Officer of the Authority”.

[No. F. 1(6)/55-Admin.]

S. N. SAPRU, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 14th February 1956

S.R.O. 348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Madras Act III of 1885) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 6-PH(88)/55, dated the

31st October, 1955, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 15th December, 1955 the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. II-P(90)/47, dated the 23rd December, 1947, namely:

In the Schedule of Landing and Shipping Fees appended to the said notification, for section 'XXXII. Oils and Fats', the following shall be substituted, namely:

“XXXII. Oils and Fats”

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Imports or Exports Rates	
			Landing and Shipping fees	Wharfage
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.	Kerosene oil in bulk	270 gals.	2 8 0	0 8 0
B.	Kerosene oil in tins, cases, casks or drums	8 ”	0 1 4	0 0 10
C.	Kerosene Oils in tins	4 ”	0 0 8	0 0 5
D.	Lubricating oil in casks and drums	20 Cwts.	2 0 0	1 12 0
E.	Lubricating oil in cases	50 cfts.	2 0 0	1 12 0
F.	Motor Spirit in bulk	8 gals.	0 2 0	0 0 8
G.	Motor Spirit (petrol) in cases or drums	8 ”	0 2 0	0 1 6
H.	Oil fuel in bulk	20 Cwts.	2 0 0	0 8 0
I.	Oil fuel in drums	54 gals.	0 8 0	0 7 0
J.	Other oils in cases, casks or drums	20 cwts.	2 0 0	1 12 0
K.	Cashew Shell Liquid in bulk	20 ”	2 0 0	0 8 0
L.	Other vegetable oils in bulk	20 ”	2 0 0	1 4 0
M.	Tallow, Sterine, Grease and Fat	20 ”	2 0 0	1 12 0

NOTE.—The above rates will also apply to the cargoes landed or shipped at the tanker berth-jetty in the Ernakulam Channel.

[No. 6-PH(88)/55.]

A. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 10th February 1956

S.R.O. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) In Schedule I, after item 8, the following entry shall be made, namely:—

“9. Oil Shale To be fixed by negotiation between the licensee/lessee and the State Government.”

(2) The existing item 9 shall be re-numbered as item 10.

(3) In Schedule II after class 12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be added, namely:—

“Class 13. Coal, lignite and oil shale 50 tons.”

(4) In sub-clause (b) of the proviso to clause (ii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 23 and in sub-clause (b) of the proviso to clause (iii) of rule 46, for the words “royalty at the rates specified in the First Schedule”, substitute “royalty in accordance with Schedule I”.

(5) In clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 23 and in clause (iv) of rule 46, for the words “royalty specified in the First Schedule”, substitute “royalty in accordance with Schedule I”.

(6) In clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 41, for the words “at the rate specified in the First Schedule”, substitute “in accordance with Schedule I”.

[No. MII-152(32)/54.]

R. N. VASUDEVA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Rules, after rule 7A, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"7B. *Carriage of Coke pit Check List in aircraft.*—Every aircraft registered in India and engaged in public transport shall carry Cock-pit Check Lists and Emergency Check Lists approved by the Director General for that particular type of aircraft. Such lists shall be prominently displayed or installed in a readily accessible position in the pilot's cockpit."

[No. AR/1937(9)/F. No. 10-A/45-58.]

S. MULLICK, Dy. Secy.

(Posts and Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 9th February 1956

S.R.O. 351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, namely:—

In rule 59 of the said Rules, for the entry "I.C.S. or Ics (in address or text) . . . 1", the entry "ICS or Ics (in address or text) . . . 1" and for the entry "R.A. or Ra (in address or text) . . . 1", the entry "RA or Ra (in address or text) . . . 1" shall be substituted.

[No. T.35-9/54.]

H. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

New Delhi, the 9th February 1956

S.R.O. 352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Production, No. 4-CI(14)/53, dated the 18th July, 1955 as amended by Notifications No. 4-CI (15)/55, dated the 20th September, 1955 and No. 4-CI(17)/55, dated the 12th November, 1955, namely:—

In the said Notification, under the heading "I. Collieries situated within the States of West Bengal and Bihar", and the sub-heading "(c) Coke", for the entries relating to Hard Coke, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Hard Coke:—

A—from bye-product ovens, and from Kulti		} Large Rubble or Smithy oven $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Coke Ovens of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.		
(i)	if the ash content exceeds 24% but does not exceed 30%	29-7-0
(ii)	if the ash content does not exceed 24%	35-7-0
B—From Bee-hive and Country Ovens —		
(i)	if the ash content exceeds 24% but does not exceed 30%	28-II-0
(ii)	if the ash content does not exceed 24%	34-II-0

[No. 4-CI(28)/55.]

K. N. NAGAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 353.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 (XII of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Production No. 19-CI(11)/55, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "Coal Commissioner" the words, "Coal Controller" shall be substituted.

[No. 19-CI(3)/56.]

S. JAGANNATHAN, Jt. Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 354.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 read with section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Colliery Control Order, 1945, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words "Coal Commissioner", "Deputy Coal Commissioner (Production)", "Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution)" and "Joint Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution)" wherever they occur, the words "Coal Controller", "Deputy Coal Controller (Production)", "Deputy Coal Controller (Distribution)" and "Joint Deputy Coal Controller (Distribution)" respectively shall be substituted.

[No. 18-CI(4)/56.]

A. NANU, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 10th February 1956

S.R.O. 355.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorises the Special Deputy Collector, Saidapet (Madras), to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act for the areas within the Chingleput District of Madras State.

[No. EV 11(12)/55.]

N. N. IENGAR, Dy. Secy.

(Central Boilers Board)

New Delhi, the 11th February 1956

S.R.O. 356.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th May, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

In regulation 281, for the words and figures "Two means of feeding the boiler when the heating surface exceeds 200 sq. feet;" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"One feed apparatus. When the heating surface exceeds 200 square feet, two feed apparatus, one of which shall be steam-operated."

[No. S&P-II/BL-304(3)/55.]

M. N. KALE, Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 357.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 72-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) the Central Government hereby approves the form of the forwarding note for explosives prescribed by all railway administrations as shown in the enclosure.

Forwarding Note for Explosives tendered by Defence Services

To the Station Master _____ Railway _____ Station _____ Railway.

Please receive the undermentioned consignment and forward by Goods and/or Mixed train/Coaching and/or Mixed train *

to _____ Station on the _____ Railway as consigned below :—

By whom consigned		To whom consigned		Station to	No. of articles	Description & private marks	Sender's weight		Freight paid/ to pay
Name	Address	Name	Address				Maunds	Srs.	

2. I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the description, marks and weight or quantity of goods consigned by me have been correctly entered in this Forwarding Note.
3. I certify that the goods entered in the Forwarding Note have been packed in approved service packages.
- †4. Certified that the nominal package's used for packing of the stores/items detailed in the Forwarding Note is/are suitable for their packing. The packing has been done satisfactorily so as to avoid any damage and leakage of the explosive stores during transit and that the Explosive so packed is fit and safe for transport by rail.
- †5. Certified that the Explosives tendered in this Forwarding Note are declared safe for transport.
6. I further declare that I accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid Railway Administration, or to the property of other persons, entrusted or to be entrusted to the Railway Administration for conveyance, or otherwise, which may be caused by the explosion, or otherwise by, the said consignment, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the Railway Administration, to their servants or agents or to others, remain solely and entirely with me.
 - †(1) Alternative railway risk and owners risk rates being available, I elect to pay the _____ rate.
 - †(2) To be forwarded via _____ (a dearer route) at my request.
 - †(3) The cheapest route being closed */partially closed *, to be charged via _____ the next cheapest open route.
 - †(4) I declare _____.

*Strike out where inapplicable.

†Strike out any clause inapplicable before signing this form.

Signature of sender or his agent _____

Dated _____ 195 . Address _____

Note.—Additions or alterations made in the above entries must be signed (not initialled) by the sender or his agent.

Forwarding Note No. _____, dated _____

Checked by _____, dated _____ 195 _____

Weighed by _____, dated _____ 195 ____

Loaded by _____, dated _____ 195.

Invoiced by _____ dated _____ 95 .

Risk_____

To be carried via _____

To be charged via _____

Description	No. of articles	Marks	Actual weight	Weight charged	Class	Rate per maund	Paid	To pay	Receipt No.	Invoice	Particulars of wagons			
			Mds. Srs.	Mds.Srs.		Rs. As	Rs. As.	Rs. as		No. Date	No & type	Owning Railway	C.C.	Floor area

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) When alternative railway risk and owner's risk rates are quoted, the latter will apply unless the sender, in Clause (1) overleaf, enters the words "railway risk" when he will pay or engage to pay the higher charge and will receive a certificate to this effect.

(2) When a consignment is to be forwarded via other than the shortest route at the sender's request, the route by which the consignment is to be forwarded must be recorded in Clause (2) overleaf.

(3) When a consignment is to be charged via the next cheapest open route, the cheapest route being closed, or partially closed, the route by which the consignment is to be charged must be recorded in Clause (3) overleaf.

(4) Railways are not responsible, &c.

NOTE.—All clauses and words which are inapplicable are to be struck out before the Forwarding Note is signed.

[No. 402-TG.]

D. C. BAIJAL, Secy

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 8th February 1956

S.R.O. 358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. K. Kalra, Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi, to be the Managing Officer for the custody, management, and disposal of the Compensation Pool within the State of Delhi.

[No. 10/3/56-S.II.]

M. L. PURI, Under Secy.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 8th February 1956

S.R.O. 359.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (12 of 1954), I have delegated to each officer specified in the second column of the Table hereto annexed, with effect from date specified against his name in the corresponding entry in the third column of the Table, the powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner specified in the corresponding entry in the fourth column thereof.

TABLE

S. No.	Name of Officer	Date of delegation	Power delegated
1.	Shri Y. L. Taneja Settlement Commissioner.	12-8-55	1. Power to call for the record of any case decided by the Settlement Officer and pass order in the case under provision to Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the said Act.
2.	Shri Mehar Singh Chaddah Settlement Commissioner	14-10-55	2. Special power of revision under Section 5 of the said Act in respect of cases decided under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act 1950 (44) of 1950

[No. 14(6) CSC/Pol-56.]

S.R.O. 360.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954), I have delegated to Shri Mehar Singh Chaddah, Settlement Commissioner, with effect from 14-10-1955, the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, namely:—

1. Power to transfer cases to Settlement Officers by general or special order under Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.
2. Power to require a Settlement Officer to appoint one or more persons to advise him in any proceeding pending before him, under Sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the said Act.
3. Power to transfer any case pending before a Settlement Officer to another Settlement Officer under Section 7 of the said Act.

[No. 14(6) CSC/Pol-56.]

S.R.O. 361.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954), I have delegated to Shri Y. L. Taneja, Settlement Commissioner, with effect from 12-8-1955, the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, namely:—

1. Power to transfer cases to Settlement Officers by general or special order under Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.
2. Power to require a Settlement Officer to appoint one or more persons to advise him in any proceeding pending before him, under Sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the said Act.

3. Power to transfer any case pending before a Settlement Officer to another Settlement Officer under Section 7 of the said Act.

[No. 14(6) CSC/Pol-56.]

S.R.O. 362.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I have delegated to Shri Y. L. Taneja, Settlement Commissioner, with effect from 12-8-1955, the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, namely:—

- (i) Power to hear appeals under Section 23 of the said Act.
- (ii) Power to hear revisions under Section 24 of the said Act.

[No. 14(6) CSC/Pol-56.]

S.R.O. 363.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I have delegated to Shri Mehar Singh Chaddah, Settlement Commissioner, with effect from 14-10-1955, the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, namely:—

1. Power to hear appeals under Section 23 of the said Act.
2. Power to hear revisions under Section 24 of the said Act.

[No. 14(6) CSC/Pol-56.]

L. J. JOHNSON,

Chief Settlement Commissioner & Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 10th February 1956

S.R.O. 364.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee property specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, in the State of Uttar Pradesh for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee property specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Property	evacuee	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Names of the evacuees
(1)	Whole of Chhapali Silkot Khalsa Mathkotkhal & portion of Maharagaon.	Chhapali Silkot Maharagaon & Mathkotkhal.	(1) Mirja Mohd. Shankat. (2) Khalil Nai and (3) Khali Rashid S/o Capt. Faij-ud-din.	

[No. F.10(32)-SI/55.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th February 1956

S.R.O. 365.—In pursuance of rule 35 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 the Central Government hereby classifies the colonies

described below in which Government built properties are situated, as 'A', 'B' or 'C' colonies, as the case may be.

Delhi State

1. Lajpatnagar	A
2. Tehar	A
3. Nicholson Road	A
4. Kingsway Camp (Outram Lines)	A
5. Kingsway Camp (Mall Road)	A
6. Nizamuddin Village & Extension	A
7. Old Rajindernagar	A
8. New Rajindernagar	A
9. Aliganj	A
10. Patelnagar	A
11. Jungpura	A
12. Malka Zanj	A
13. Motiakhana	A
14. Gokhale Market	A
15. Regharpura	A
16. Mot nagar	B
17. Rameshnagar	B
18. Tilaknagar	B
19. Azadpur	B
20. Bharatnagar	B
21. Ganjhinagar	B
22. Kalkajee	B
23. Malviyanagar	B
24. Narula	B

Rajasthan State

1. Jaipur City Adarsh Nagar (Fateh Tibba Colony)	A
2. Jodhpur (Mansuria Colony)	B
3. Udaipur Kamla-ki-Bari and Bhatla Colony	B
4. Kotah Valabh Nagar	B
5. Gari Khan & Veterinary Hospital-tenements at Kotah	C
6. Bundi	C
7. Bikaner	B
8. Ganganagar	B

Bihar State

1. Patna (Colony of D.Ps.)	B
2. Gaya (Colony of D.Ps.)	B
3. Jamshe dpur (Colony of D.Ps.)	B
4. Muzzafarpur (Colony of D.Ps.)	B
5. Darbhanga (Colony of D.Ps.)	C
6. Bhagalpur (Colony of D.Ps.)	C

Saurashtra State

1. Colony near Rajkot Junction Station	B
2. Colony for Harijans	C
3. Vishram Wadi at Jamnagar	B
4. Kiloshwar Road Colony at Jamnagar	B
5. Harijan Colony on Shankar Tekri at Jamnagar	C
6. Colony at Bedi Jam nagar	C
7. Junagadh Colony	B
8. Converted tenements in Tabelas at Junagadh	B
9. Colony at Sindhupur	C
10. Colony at Bhavnagar Kishan Nagar	C
11. New Lancers at Bhavnagar	B
12. Old Lancers at Bhavnagar	C
13. Tabelas at Bhavnagar	C
14. Colony at Palitana	C

Madhya Pradesh State

1. Jaripatka at Nagpur	B
2. Makosa Bagh at Nagpur	B
3. Dwerka Nagar at Jabalpur	B
4. Bhandara	C
5. Chhindhawara	B
6. Chandmeta	C
7. Jamai	C
8. Seoni	B
9. Damoh	B
10. Saugar	B
11. Narsinghpur	C
12. Piparia	C
13. Sohagpur	C
14. Raigarh	B
15. Kharsia	B
16. Bilaspur	B
17. Champa	C
18. Mungeli	C
19. Raipur (Lakhenagar)	B
20. Raipur (Ravigram)	B
21. Durg	B
22. Rajnandgaon	B
23. Gondia	B
24. Amravati	B
25. Achalpur	B
26. Yeotmal	B
27. Wani	B
28. Akola	B
29. Harda	B
30. Itarsi	B
31. Hoshangabad	B
32. Pandurua	C

Bombay State

1. Ulhasnagar (Kalyan)	B
2. Kopri	B
3. Pimpri	B
4. Wadia	A
5. Chalisgaon	C
6. Jalgaon	B
7. Bhusaval	C
8. Pachara	C
9. Amalner	C
10. Dhulia	C
11. Dondaicha	C
12. Nandurbar	C
13. Gandhi-Up-Nagar Nasik	C
14. Ahmed Nagar	B
15. Shri Rampur	B
16. Wadaj	B
17. Sholapur	B
18. Rander (Surat)	C
19. Kolhapur	B
20. Sardar Nagar	B
21. Chembur	A
22. Nadiad	B

Madhya Bharat

1. Indore	B
2. Gwalior	B
3. Morena	C
4. Manasa	C
5. Ujjain	C
6. Shamgarh	C
7. Nemuch	C
8. Tarana	C
9. Bhanpura	C

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Datia	C
2. Shahdal	C
3. Satna	C

*Uttar Pradesh**Dehra Dun*

1. Patel Nagar	C
2. Chcharpur	C
3. Rishikesh	C
4. Race Course Colony	B
5. Prem Nagar	C

Saharanpur

6. Beri Bagh	C
7. Vijay Talkies	C
8. Ambala Road	C
9. Kanya Gurukul, Hardwar	C
10. Jwalapur, Hardwar	C
11. Exhibition Ground	C
12. Ramnagar, Hardwar	C
13. Behind TROs Office	C
14. Ramnagar Camp, Roorkee	C
15. Chhutampur	C

Muzaffarnagar

16. Muzaffarnagar	C
17. Shamli	C
18. Khatauli	C
19. Kandhla	C

Bulandshahr

20. Baran	C
21. Bcgal	C
22. Jehangirabad	C

Meerut

23. Mowana Road	C
24. Circuit-house	C
25. Sabon Godam	C
26. Lisari Gate	C
27. Begam Bagh	A
28. Collector Ganj, Hapur	C
29. Barut	C
30. Bagh Bhatlari, Ghaziabad	B
31. Bajari, Ghaziabad	B
32. G.T. Road, Ghaziabad	A
33. Hapur Road, Ghaziabad	B
34. Garhmukteshwar	C
35. Mowana	C
36. Victoria Park	C
37. Suraj Kund	C
38. Jali Kothi Compound	A
39. Hastinapur	C
40. Govindpuri, also 12 D Type quarters	C
41. Sardhana	C
42. Hapur	C

Aligarh

43. Aligarh	C
4. Hathras	C

Mathura

45. Tilaknagar	C
46. Krishnagar	C
47. Bhatia Colony	C
48. Vrindabad	C

Agra.

49. Krishana Nagar (John's Mills)	C
50. Motikunj (Beluchpura)	C
51. Shahganj	A
52. Tundla	A

Bareilly

53. Shahdana	C
54. Nawabganj	C
55. Faridpur	C

Moradabad

56. Moradabad	C
57. Chandausi	C

Rampur

58. Ahmadanagar	C
59. Baisakhana	C

Furukhabad

60. Near Station	C
61. Near Town Hall	C
62. Near Town Hall	A

Shahjampur

63. Ramnagar	C
64. Krishnanagar	C
65. Mohanganj	C
66. Tilhar	C

Etawah

67. Sindhi Colony	C
68. Punjab Colony	C
69. Near Ice Factory	C
70. Bhathana	B
71. Auraia	C

Kanpur

72. Swarup Nagar	A
73. Govindnagar	B
74. Govindpur	B

Allahabad

75. Atala (South Housing Scheme)	C
76. Alopibagh	C
77. Naini Colony	C
78. Leader Road	C
79. Katju Road	C
80. Bai Ka Bagh	C
81. Lohar Ganj	C

Hamirpur

82. Mahobe	C
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<i>Jhansi.</i>	113. Sultanpur C
83. Sipribazar C	114. Bara Banki Lajpatnagar C
84. Jalaun C	115. Basti C
<i>Benarás.</i>	<i>Gorakhpur.</i>
85. Chakla Bagh C	116. Padley Ganj C
86. Pandeypur C	117. Vijaynagar C
87. Pandey Road C	118. Gorakhnath temple C
88. Jagat Ganj C	<i>Gonda</i>
<i>Nainital.</i>	119. Near Post Office and Parade Ground C
89. Haldwani C	120. Forbesganj C
90. Kashipur C	121. Bharaich C
91. Rudrapur C	122. Partapgarh C
92. Kichcha C	123. Etah C
93. Mirzapur C	<i>Budaun</i>
<i>Lucknow.</i>	124. Jaggipura C
94. Lajpatnagar C	125. Near Rly. Station C
95. Chandranagar B	126. Unnao C
96. Barrow's Land A	<i>Pepsu.</i>
97. Behind Bengali Club A	1. Rajpura C
98. Nazarbagh A	2. Tripura C
<i>Sitapur.</i>	3. Nabha C
99. Raja of Mahmoodabad Park C	<i>Patiala.</i>
100. Saria A	4. Kar-i-Khas A
<i>Hardoi.</i>	5. Sarai Imdad Ali A
101. Hardoi C	6. Mohalla Dogran A
102. Shopping Centre B	7. Opposite Brij Mandir A
103. Sandila C	8. Near Sattar Manzil A
104. Kheri (Golagalearnath) C	9. Mohalla Lal Bagh. A
<i>Faizabad.</i>	<i>Sangrur.</i>
105. Janawa C	10. Govt. built houses/colonies at Sangrur B
106. Ramnagar colony C	<i>Punjab.</i>
107. Gulab Bari C	1. Faridabad C
<i>Mainpuri.</i>	<i>Ajmer.</i>
108. Decpur C	1. Ajmer C
109. Shikohabad C	2. Bcawar C
110. Rai Bareilli C	
111. Fatehpur C	
112. Bijnor C	

[No F.36(5)SI/55]

KULWANT SINGH, Under Secretary

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 8th February 1956

S.R.O. 366.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (XLVI of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. PF.15(5)/48, dated the 11th December, 1948, namely:—

In paragraph 63 of the said Scheme—

1. for sub-paragraph (2), the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The Board, or where so authorised by the Board, the Commissioner, or where so authorised by the Commissioner, any Officer subordinate to him, may permit a member who has not attained the age of 50 years to withdraw the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, if—

- (a) he has migrated from India for permanent settlement abroad, or being a national of a country other than India and having ceased to work in or in connection with a coal mine, declares his intention of leaving India for at least a year, or
- (b) he has not been employed in any coal mine to which this Scheme applies for a continuous period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date on which he makes an application for withdrawal, or
- (c) in the case of a member employed on fixed term contract, he does not continue to work in the coalfields after the expiry of his contract:

Provided, however, that the exercise or discharge of the powers so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions, if any, as the Board may impose:

Provided further that before the withdrawal is allowed (i) the full amount of the employer's contribution and interest thereon shall be forfeited to the Fund if the period of membership is less than 10 years, or (ii) half the amount of the employer's contribution and interest thereon shall be forfeited to the Fund if the period of membership is ten years or more but less than 25 years;"

2. after sub-paragraph (2), the following sub-paragraph shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"(2A) The Central Government may permit any class of members to withdraw at any time after the termination of their services, the full amount standing to their credit and authorise the Commissioner to make payment to individual members of that class in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Central Government in this regard;" and

3. for sub-paragraph (3), the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) A member who withdraws under sub-paragraph (2) or a member withdrawing under sub-paragraph (2A) who has not attained the age of 50 years at the time of withdrawal shall be required to join as a new member of the Fund if he obtains employment again in a coal mine and qualifies again for the membership of the Fund".

[No. PF.2(23)/51.]

New Delhi, the 14th February 1956

S.R.O. 367.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, S.R.O. No. 460, dated the 1st February 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri W. S. Sivasankar a permanent Labour Officer of the Madras Government, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madras for the purposes of the said Act, and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to factories engaged in a controlled industry or in an industry connected with a mine or an oilfield.

[No. PF. 31(161)/55.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th February 1956

S.R.O. 368.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund during the year 1954-55 together with a statement of the accounts and a report of the activities financed during the year 1953-54 from the General Welfare Account of the said Fund.

REPORT

Act.—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, under which the Organisation has been set up to formulate and implement schemes for the promotion of welfare of labour employed in the Coal Mining Industry, was in force throughout India including the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts of Assam but excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. **Rules.**—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949 were amended during the year so as to provide:—

(a) that in connection with standards for colliery dispensaries the functions of a medical graduate may be performed by a medical licentiate who has fifteen years experience as a medical officer in independent charge of a colliery dispensary.

(b) that where several collieries are owned by a colliery owner he may maintain a common main dispensary for all such collieries with branch dispensaries attached to each colliery.

An amendment to the Rules so as to extend them to the Khasi-Jaintia Hills Districts in Assam was under consideration towards the close of the year.

3. **Advisory Committee.**—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee constituted under Section 8 of the Act met on the 4th June, 29th October 1953 and 9th February 1954 to discuss *inter alia*—

(a) Quarterly statements of expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

(b) Quarterly reports on the progress of the activities of the Organisation.

(c) Question of constructing and maintaining a T.B. Ward at the Itkl Sanatorium for coal miners.

(d) Question of converting the Mugma Dispensary into a Regional Hospital.

(e) A scheme for the establishment of a residential welfare centre for coal miners' children.

(f) Notes on the working of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health.

(g) Recommendation of the Bihar Coalfield Sub-Committee for the construction and maintenance of a 10 bed ward at the Leper Hospital, Tetulmari, in the Jharia Coalfield.

(h) Recommendation of the Hyderabad Coalfield Sub-Committee for the construction of a building and purchase of equipments for a dispensary at Sasti Colliery in the Hyderabad Coalfield.

(i) Recommendation of the Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee for the establishment of an Adult Education Centre at the M. & S. M. Railway colliery in the Talcher Coalfield.

(j) Recommendations of the Special Education Sub-Committee for the opening of Primary Schools for coal miners' children.

(k) Question of providing suitable employment to disabled coal miners.

(l) A scheme for the establishment of libraries at the Miner's Institutes.

(m) An estimate for the construction of a Regional Hospital in the Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield.

(n) An estimate for the construction of a Labour Welfare Centre at Yellandu in the Hyderabad Coalfield.

(o) Request of the Hazaribagh Mines Board of Health for a grant-in-aid for opening Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(p) Budget Estimates of the Fund for the year 1954-55.

4. **Sub-Committees.**—The Finance Sub-Committee met on the 18th May, 29th September, 1953 and the 6th February 1954 to review quarterly statements of expenditure and to examine schemes involving expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The following Coalfield Sub Committees met on the dates shown against each:—

1. Bihar Coalfield Sub-Committee 3.6.53 and 5.9.53.

2. Hazaribagh Coalfield Sub-Committee 5.9.53.

3. West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee 28.8.53.

4. Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee 10.7.53, 6.9.53 and 23.12.53.

5. Assam Coalfield Sub-Committee 10.10.53 and 11.1.54.

6. Hyderabad Coalfield Sub-Committee 29.5.53 and 1.9.53.

7. Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee 28.8.53.

8. Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee 5.8.53 and 31.8.53.

9. Rajasthan Coalfield Sub-Committee 3.9.53.

5. Planning Sub-Committee.—The year under review was the fourth year of the five year forward budget of the Fund for 1950-55 approved in September 1950. At its meeting held on the 29th October 1953 the Advisory Committee asked the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner to prepare a note reviewing the effects of the said forward budget and indicating broad lines on which welfare schemes for different coalfields should be planned during the next 5 years. A note was prepared and discussed very thoroughly by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 9th February 1954. It was thereafter decided that a Planning Sub-Committee be formed consisting of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and the Chairmen of the nine Coalfield Sub-Committees to go into the question in detail and to prepare schemes coalfieldwise for consideration by the Advisory Committee.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES

1. Central Hospital at Dhanbad.—During the year under review the Central Hospital at Dhanbad entered into the third year of its existence. The Dental unit and other equipments, the supply of which were awaited during the last year, were received and installed. All the posts of Medical Officers except that of a junior Lady Doctor were filled in. The senior Lady Doctor joined the hospital on the 5th March, 1954 and a candidate was selected for the post of junior Lady Doctor.

The institution gained more and more popularity in the area and against the sanctioned bed strength of 122, the number of in-patients touched a peak figure of 183 during February, 1954. The influx of in-patients was so heavy that for want of accommodation less urgent cases had to be placed on a waiting list to be called in when accommodation became available.

The ambulance van attached to the hospital was used for 199 patients and covered a total mileage of 4334 during the year under review.

A V.D. department was opened under the direct charge of a Medical Officer (V.D.).

The rehabilitation centre started functioning during the year under review. A qualified Physiotherapist was appointed in January 1954. Some of the equipments for the centre were received. A major portion of the sanctioned staff was recruited. The centre made a good beginning in fulfilling the object for which it is meant namely rehabilitation of disabled miners in some trade and to restore them to normalcy by physical exercises and therapeutic treatment where necessary. Five disabled miners were provided with artificial limbs.

At its meeting held on 29-10-53 the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee considered the question of providing alternative employment to disabled colliery workers. It was decided that quarterly lists of disabled colliery workers showing their names, nature of disablement and the work for which they were considered suitable be prepared and sent to the Coal Commissioner, Calcutta, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Indian Colliery Owners' Association and the Madhya Pradesh Mining Association with the request to give alternative employment to as many persons as possible. It was also decided that at least 2 per cent. of the work charged establishment and contingent paid staff of the Engineering and Antimalaria Sections should be entertained from amongst the disabled colliery workers.

The number of cases treated in the hospital during the year under review and statistics in respect of work done in the different departments are given in Table I.

TABLE I

(1) *Out-patient Department :*

New cases during the year.

1. Male . . .	6877	1. Colliery . . .	6703
2. Female . . .	2742	2. Departmental . . .	4017
3. Child . . .	1784	3. Others . . .	683
	<hr/> 11403		<hr/> 11403

(2) *Indoor Department :*

(a) New cases during the year.

1. Male . . .	1367	1. Colliery . . .	1995
2. Female . . .	679	2. Departmental . . .	237
3. Child . . .	238	3. Others . . .	52
	<hr/> 2284		<hr/> 2284

(b) Discharged during the year.

1. Cured	975
2. Relieved	819
3. Otherwise	271
4. Dead	133

2198

(c) Total patient days.

1. Male	38,547
2. Female	16,362
3. Child	3,865

58,774

(3) Total patient days in the O.P.D. 29,900.

(4) Medical cases during the year under review.

	Male	Female	Child	Total	Colliery	Departmental	Others	Total
O.P.D.	10,357	5515	2869	18,741	8962	8528	1251	18,741
Indoor	454	246	118	818	642	155	21	818
Total	10,811	5761	2987	19,559	9604	8683	1272	19,559

(5) Surgical cases during the year.

	Male	Female	Child	Total	Colliery	Departmental	Others	Total
O.P.D.	3549	777	929	5255	2915	1749	591	5255
Indoor	695	125	95	915	872	31	12	915
Total	4244	902	1024	6170	3787	1780	603	6170

Total number of operations done during the year:—1144.

(Excluding Eye and E.N.T. operations).

(6) Maternity and Gynaecological cases during the year.

	Female	Child	Colliery	Departmental	Others	Total
O.P.D.	1639	12	1159	335	157	1651
Indoor	268	4	211	48	13	272
Total	1907	16	1370	383	170	1923

(7) Anaesthetic Department.

Total cases during the year :—618.

(8) Dental Department.

	Male	Female	Child	Total	Colliery	Departmental	Others	Total
O.P.D.	482	193	60	735	404	205	126	735
Indoor	14	6	..	20	20	..	..	20
Total	496	199	60	755	424	205	126	755

(9) Eye and E.N.T. Department.

	Male	Female	Child	Total	Colliery	Departmental	Others	Total
O.P.D.	1944	550	474	2968	2167	693	108	2968
Indoor	192	34	21	247	238	3	6	247
Total	2136	584	495	3215	2405	696	114	3215

Operation during the year: Major—107
Minor—466

573

(10) *Pathological Department.*

Total number of investigation done—16,314.

(11) *Radiological Department.*

No. of patients screened	1392	Miners	2742
No. of patients X'Rayed	1862	Departmental	286
		Others	226
	<u>3254</u>		<u>3254</u>

Therapeutic Section.

	Total cases treated	No. of treatment
Infra Red	51	424
Ultra violet	1	8
Both (I.R. and U.R.)	3	169
Shortwave	14	95
	<u>69</u>	<u>696</u>

Rehabilitation Centre.

Type of treatment	Indoor	Out-door	Total
1. Shortwave diathermy and exercises	3	3	6
2. Infra Red and exercises	20	21	41
3. Active exercises	58	31	89
4. Ultra violet rays	2	..	2
5. Electrical stimulation	6	1	7
	<u>89</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>145</u>

2. **Central Hospital, Asansol.**—During the year under review purchase of equipments, furniture etc. at a cost of Rs. 7,00,000 was sanctioned. Indents for articles of the value of over 6 lacs were placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and the Medical Stores Depot, Calcutta. Purchase of drugs, ligature, surgical dressing etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 was also sanctioned. Indents for these items were placed with the Medical Stores Depot, Calcutta. Proposals for the staff were prepared. The hospital was expected to be opened in January, 1955.

3. **Regional Hospitals in Bihar and West Bengal.**—Four Regional Hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres at Tisra and Katras in the Jharia coalfield and at Chora and Searsole in the Ranigunj coalfield entered the 6th year of their existence. Owing to acute shortage of suitable candidates, the posts of Lady Doctors at the maternity and child welfare centres at Tisra and Searsole remained vacant throughout the year. Two candidates had been selected towards the close of the year.

Each of these units has a bed strength of 18, twelve on the general side and six on the maternity side. Each unit has been provided with an ambulance van for moving patients from and to the collieries and also shifting serious cases to the Central Hospital at Dhanbad for specialised treatment. Two statements showing the number of cases treated and the total number of cases handled by the ambulance van at every unit during the year under review are reproduced below (Tables II and III).

TABLE II

CASES TREATED

A. *Indoor Patients.*

	Men	New cases			Total	Cured	Discharged		Dead
		Women	Children				Relieved	Other- wise	
Katras	128	99	64	291	254	..	3	12	
Tisra	197	61	45	303	201	41	34	9	
Searsole	198	96	43	337	256	8	2	22	
Chora	202	54	50	306	169	74	56	20	

Total of old and new cases

	Men	Women	Children	Total	Average No. of indoor patients per day.
Katras	3363	1691	964	6018	16
Tisra	2821	977	537	4335	12
Searsole	6390	970	347	7707	21
Chora	3261	805	385	4451	12

B. Out-Door.

	New cases				Total of old and new cases			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras	1795	1138	806	3739	9371	6612	2240	18,223
Tisra	1200	730	757	2687	3572	2565	2339	8476
Searsole	3667	2776	347	6790	10,582	7727	884	19,193
Chora	1943	1116	1286	4345	4368	2064	2218	8650

TABLE III

WORK DONE BY THE AMBULANCE VANS

Hospital	No. of miles run	No. of patients carried
Katras	2470	89
Tisra	2148.5	98
Searsole	3476	83
Chora	2800	171

4. **Other Regional Hospitals.**—In March 1954 construction of a 30 bed Regional Hospital at Jamai in the Pench Valley Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,77,983. Preliminary steps were taken for starting the construction. In the meanwhile 10 beds were reserved at the Barkui Hospital of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. at Rs. 100 per bed per month for the benefit of workers belonging to collieries other than those of the owners of the hospital. An estimate for the construction of an 18 bed Regional Hospital at Dhanpuri in the Vindhya Pradesh coalfield costing Rs. 3,42,846 was approved by the Advisory Committee. An area of 13 acres was acquired for the purpose. The site originally selected for the construction of Regional Hospital at Kurasia in the Korea coalfields having been proved to be coal bearing, steps were taken to select an alternative site. Plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of a 50 bed Regional Hospital at Phusro in the Bokaro coalfield. Twelve acres of land is already under acquisition. Additional land measuring about 5 acres adjacent to the area under acquisition was offered by the State Railways Coal Dept. Land Acquisition proceedings were in progress in respect of an area of 24 acres at Naisarai in the Karanpura-Ramgarh coalfield selected for the construction of a 30 bed Regional Hospital. Meanwhile, the plans and estimates were under preparation. It was decided to convert the existing dispensary at Mugma into a 10 bed Regional Hospital. The plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,45,122 were approved by the Advisory Committee. It was provisionally decided that the Regional Hospital should have an infectious diseases ward also. The Assam Coalfield Sub-Committee suggested that a 10 bed Hospital should be constructed in the Khasi-Jaintia coalfield by colliery owners and the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should meet a portion of the non-recurring as well as recurring expenditure thereon. As the funds available for expenditure in the coalfield were inadequate for the purpose, the proposal was referred back to the Coalfield Sub-Committee for reconsideration.

5. **Bhuli Dispensary.**—A dispensary continued to function in the Bhuli township. The number of cases treated at the dispensary during the year under review was 14,455 as against 10,521 during the previous year.

6. **Mugma Dispensary.**—The dispensary started functioning in September, 1953. 2647 cases were treated until the close of the year.

7. **Dispensary at Sasti in Hyderabad coalfield.**—At its meeting held on the 29-10-53 the Advisory Committee recommended payment of a sum of Rs. 45,000 to the Sasti colliery to enable it to build and equip a dispensary. The payment of the grant will be subject to the condition that the colliery will maintain the dispensary at its own expense according to the standard prescribed by the Fund and that it would not claim any subsidy from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund towards its cost of maintenance. The scheme was under the consideration.

8. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—A maternity and child welfare centre in charge of a lady doctor is attached to each of the 4 Regional Hospitals in the Jharia and Ranigunj coalfields. Such centres will be attached to the proposed Regional Hospitals in other coalfields also. Pre-natal and post-natal care to workers' wives and other female dependents in the Sambalpur and Talcher coalfields was given by the Lady Health Visitor posted in the Sambalpur coalfield. The total number of visits paid by her during the year under review is shown below:

<i>Anti-natal</i>				<i>Infant</i>				<i>Toddlers</i>			
<i>1st visit</i>		<i>Re-visit</i>		<i>1st visit</i>		<i>Re-visit</i>		<i>1st visit</i>		<i>Re-visit</i>	
Home	Clinic	Home	Clinic	Home	Clinic	Home	Clinic	Home	Clinic	Home	Clinic
58	23	198	23	41	6	314	8	89	7	472	13
Confinement		Death		Post-natal visit		Friendly visit		Family visit		Special visit	
				Home Clinic						Home Clinic	
35		14		141		13		142		123	
Total Home		visits Clinic		Sewing class							
1740		178		1470							

A Lady Health Visitor was appointed at the Palana Colliery in Rajasthan coalfield in January, 1953. She resigned in August, 1953. As no suitable successor could be found in spite of efforts, the post remained vacant for the rest of the year. The post of Lady Health Visitor sanctioned for the Khasi-Jaintia coalfield also could not be filled in during the year for the same reason. The Superintendent of the Central Hospital, Dhanbad, was in correspondence with the Maternity and Child Welfare Adviser of the Union Ministry of Health, for obtaining suitable names for the two posts. A 10 bed maternity block constructed at the premises of the Government hospital, Chanda, started functioning from January, 1954. The construction of a maternity and child welfare centre at Jatachappa in the Pench Valley coalfield sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 47,850 could not be started as a question arose whether provision for confinements should be made in the centre or such cases should be sent for treatment in the Barkui hospital where the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has reserved 10 beds. The question was to be finalised by the Advisory Committee in May, 1954.

The maternity and child welfare services in the Jharia and Ranigunj coalfields were provided by the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health through their centres. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund sanctioned payment to each of the two Boards of a sum of Rs. 50,000 or the actual amount spent by them during the year whichever be less for the running of their maternity and child welfare centres. Upto the end of February, 1954 the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health had spent Rs. 66,046 and Rs. 50,865 on the maintenance of 24 and 11 maternity and child welfare centres respectively. The following tables (Tables IV and V) indicate the work done at the centres during the year:—

TABLE IV
REPORT OF THE JHARIA MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

	Total No. of clinic examinations	Total No. of Home examinations
Ante-natals, 1st visit	1958	2217
Ante-natals, Re-visit	22,053	7998
Post-natals, 1st visit	1201	2169
Post-natals, Re-visit	4104	5360

	Total No. of clinical examinations	Total No of home examinations
Infants, 1st visit	1772	2666
Infants Re-visit	21605	11779
Toddlers, 1st visit	3266	2018
Toddlers Re-visit	56037	17465
No. of minor ailments treated at the clinics	11626
No. of cases sent to colliery hospitals for treatment	88
No. of cases sent to Dhanbad Hospital for treatment	21
No. of confinements, normal	2517
abnormal.	40
No. of live-births, full-term	2410
premature	43
No. of still-births, full term	46
premature	39
Miscarriages	8
Abortions	10
No. of delivery cases taken by trained dais	1847
No. of delivery cases taken by untrained dais	408
No. of delivery cases taken by midwives	275
No. of delivery cases taken by Health Visitors	74
No. of delivery cases supervised by Health Visi- tors and Maternity Supervisor	763
No. of mothers certified for Maternity Benefits	995
No. of vaccination primary	554
secondary	1229
No. of maternal deaths	6
No. of infants deaths	75
No. of toddlers deaths	21
No. of puerperal fever	26
No. of pre-eclamptic cases	26
No. of eclamptic cases	1
No. of pregnancy anaemia cases	2375

TABLE V

REPORT OF THE ASANSOL MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

A. At the Clinic

(1) Infants on roll	.	.	.	.	..	315
New	.	.	.	.	..	104
Old	.	.	.	.	..	231
(2) Toddlers on roll	.	.	.	.	..	382
New	.	.	.	.	..	104
Old	.	.	.	.	..	201

B. Dals Classes

Dais on roll	..	205
New	..	62
Old	..	143

C. Pre-natal Supervision

Mothers on roll	3559
New Cases	1197
Confinements	787
By Lady Doctors or Health Visitors	15
By Lady Doctors with dais	86
By trained Dais	0
By country Dais	0
Instrumental delivery	3
Abortions	2
Still births	21

Neonatal deaths

Under 1 week	..	..
Under 1 month	..	..
Maternal deaths	..	6
Referred to Hospital	..	8

D. New cases or non-antenatal	573
By Lady Doctor or Health Visitor (alone)	9
By Lady Doctor with Dais	50
By Lady Doctor with trained dais	321
By Lady Doctor with country dais	96
Still births	3
Instrumental delivery	3
Abortions	9
E. Post-natal Supervision	992
Prenatal cases	793
New	562
Re-visits	1634
F. Home Visits.	
Infants on roll	2466
New	882
Old	1371
Infants death (under 1 year)	26
Infants death (under 3 years)	2
Toddlers on roll	1165
New	403
Old	661
Toddlers death (under 3 years)	8
Friendly visits	4536
G. Indoor cases	81
H. Outdoor cases	641

On the recommendation of the Hyderabad Coalfield Sub-Committee, the Advisory Committee approved payment of two grants of Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 46,550 for the construction of maternity wards by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., at their Kothagudum and Tandur hospitals. Detailed estimates were being prepared by the colliery company.

During the year under review the Hazaribagh Mines Board of Health applied for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 for its maternity and child welfare centres. The Advisory Committee considered the question on 9-2-54 and decided to request the Superintendent of the Central Hospital, Dhanbad, to inspect the centres and to submit his report to the Committee.

At the instance of the Advisory Committee Dr. (Mrs.) Bhatia, Maternity and Child Welfare Adviser to the Union Ministry of Health inspected during February, 1954 some of the maternity and child welfare centres run by the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health.

9. X-Ray Plants.—For the benefit of colliery workers and their dependents two 200 M.A. X-ray plants were let out on a nominal hire of Rs. 10 per month to the Giridih hospital of the State Railway Colliery and to the Barkui hospital of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., during 1948. During the year these were used for doing 200 and 37 screenings and 527 and 675 photographs respectively. Installation of a 200 M.A. X-ray plant at the hospital of the Nowrozabad colliery in Vindhya Pradesh on similar terms was sanctioned during the last year. During the year under review an X-ray plant was purchased and installed at the colliery hospital. Installation of 300 M.A. X-ray plant at the Singareni Collieries Company hospital at Kothagudum at a cost of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned during the year and an indent was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals for its supply. Proposals for the supply of X-ray plants to the hospitals of Assam Railways & Trading Co. at Margherita and of the State Railway Collieries at Talcher, Kurasia and Bokaro were under consideration in consultation with the colliery managements. The Assam Railways & Trading Co. had agreed to the terms and conditions and it was expected that a 50 MA X-ray plant would be installed at this hospital by the middle of 1954-55.

It was decided that small X-ray plants should be offered to suitable colliery hospitals in all coalfields where there was need for them and where colliery owners were prepared to run them. With this object in view, necessary statistics were being collected from the Inspectorate staff of the Fund posted in different coalfields.

10. **Ambulance Vans.**—For the transfer of patients from collieries to hospitals 7 ambulance vans were maintained during the year. Of these, 4 were stationed at the regional hospitals in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, 2 in the Pench Valley coalfields and one in the Chanda coalfields. The vans carried 2030 patients and covered 22588 miles during the year. An order was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals for the supply of an ambulance van for the Karanpura-Ramgarh coalfield. Pending construction of the Fund's own buildings at Naisarai the van will be kept at the West Bokaro colliery. Two more ambulance vans belonging to the Fund were maintained by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. They carried 9126 patients.

11. **Anti-T. B. measures.**—The indoor wards of the two T.B. clinics at Katras in the Jharia coalfield and at Searsole in the Raniganj coalfield started functioning in December, 1953. The out-door wards were started in May, 1953. One X-ray plant was installed at each of the two clinics. A statement of the patients treated at the clinics until the close of the year is given in Table VI on page 19.

4 beds were reserved in the Public Board Sanatorium for the benefit of T. B. patients from the Korea and Vindhya Pradesh coalfields. Six patients were admitted to the beds during the year. Continuance of the scheme for the treatment of two T. B. patients from the Assam Coalfield at the Christian Mission Hospital, Jorhat, was sanctioned. Two patients were admitted to these beds. During the year under review a similar scheme was sanctioned, for the treatment of 5 T. B. patients from the Pench Valley coalfield at the Government T. B. Sanatorium at Chhindwara. The collieries in the coalfield were requested to take advantage of the scheme.

In the five-year forward budget of the Fund provision was made for the construction of a 50 bed T. B. Hospital at Dhanbad. During the year under review it was decided that it would be better to construct a T. B. ward exclusively for colliery workers at the Itki Sanatorium and to have it maintained at the expense of the Fund by the authorities of the Sanatorium. The scheme was approved by the Advisory Committee in principle and its details were being worked out. The scheme was expected to cost Rs. 13,167 per bed non-recurring and Rs. 1,700 per bed per annum recurring.

In the Hyderabad coalfield construction of a T. B. ward was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,175 at Kothagudum. During the year under review Government sanctioned payment to the Singareni Collieries Co. of a sum of Rs. 12,627-10-0 for the purchase of equipments and electrification of the T. B. ward. The ward will be maintained by the colliery company at its expense.

12. **Eye Relief.**—A grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the All-India Blind Relief Society at the rate of Rs. 1500 per camp or half the expenditure incurred by the Society on each camp whichever was less, for holding eye relief camps in the Raniganj, Bokaro, Pench Valley and Karanpura-Ramgarh coalfields, on the conditions that the Society shall—

- (a) give free spectacles to cataract and other patients who may require glasses.
- (b) shall engage famous eye surgeons to the satisfaction of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.
- (c) shall complete the camps by the 31st March, 1954.

TABLE VI
O.P.D.

Location of Clinic	Total No. of Working days	New cases attended	Old cases attended	Total treated (Both Old & New)	Daily average treated	Provisional diagnosis of P.T.B.	
						Male	Female
Katras . . .	105	56	256	312	11.91	17	11
Searsole . . .	114	680	1353	2033	37.76	175	35

INDOOR

A. Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Location of Hospital	No. of sputum negative patients		No. of sputum negative patients		No. of patients under treatment		Death		No. other-wise disposed of		Total No.	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Katras	51	31	31	13	95	65	—	—	—	—	95	65
Searsole	665	76	855	93	136	137	109	—	1	—	252	23
											136	137

B. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Location of Hospital	No. of Gland-ular T.B.		No. of Bone T.B.		No. of other types		No. of cases u.t.		Death		No. otherwise disposed of		Total No.	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Katras	3	7	1	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	4	6
Searsole	206	38	30	7	15	3	56	36	—	—	96	44	56	36

A report on the work done by Society in the Pench Valley, Bokaro and Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfields is reproduced below:

1. Junnordeo Camp (Pench Valley Coalfield)

Total number of patients attended	1198
Number of colliery patients attended	970
Total number of operations performed	152
Number of operations on colliery patients	135

2. Kargali Camp (Bokaro Coalfield)

Total number of patients attended	472
Number of colliery patients attended	432
Total number of operations performed	59
Number of operations on colliery patients	53

3. Ramgarh Camp (Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield)

Total number of patients attended	781
Number of colliery patients attended	418
Total number of operations performed	94
Number of operations on colliery patients	51

No camp was held in Raniganj Coalfield from the grant promised from the Fund.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 had been advanced last year to the Director of the All India Blind Relief Society for holding eye relief camps in 13 coalfields. Seven camps in Ramgarh-Karanpura, Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, Raniganj, Pench Valley and Sambalpur coalfields were held by the society before the end of March, 1953 and the remaining 6 camps were to be held by the 31st December, 1953. The Society held 5 camps at Korea, Vindhya Pradesh, Assam, Talcher and Hyderabad coalfields and offered to refund the grant for the camp at Chanda. Details of work done as reported by the Society at these camps are reproduced below:—

1. Chirimiri camp (Korea coalfield)

Total number of patients	300
Number of colliery patients	300
Total number of operations performed	50
Number of operations on colliery patients	50

2. Nowrozabad camp (Vindhya Pradesh)

Total number of patients	140
Number of colliery patients	140
Total number of operations performed.	20
Number of operations performed on colliery patients	20

3. Cheerapunji Camp (Assam coalfield)

Total number of patients	150
Number of colliery patients	150
Total number of operations performed.	14
Number of operations on colliery patients	14

4. Talcher coalfield

Total number of patients	407
Number of colliery patients	407
Total number of operations performed.	67
Number of operations on colliery patients	31

5. Kothagudium Camp (Hyderabad coalfield)

Total number of patients attended	161
Number of colliery patients	161

13. Blood Bank at Asansol.—A sum of Rs. 3,500 non-recurring and Rs. 1,721-13-0 recurring was paid to the Asansol Mines Board of Health last year for establishing a Blood Bank in the Board's laboratory. During the year under review further sums of Rs. 1,961-15-6 towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 4,351-8-0 towards recurring expenditure were paid to the Board. One hundred and thirty-five samples of blood were examined for grouping. Out of the said number 68 samples were examined for Kahn test to exclude Syphilitic infection.

14. Leprosy Relief.—(i) *Leprosy ward at Tetulmari in the Jharia Coalfield*—

During the year under review the Fund paid Rs. 7,378-14-0 as a recurring grant to the Dhanbad and District Leprosy Relief Association for the maintenance of the 12 beds in the ward constructed at the cost of the Fund. The recurring grant of Rs. 2 per bed per day towards the cost of medicine, diet etc., was increased to Rs. 3 per bed per day with effect from the 14th September 1953. Construction of another block of ten beds was sanctioned at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 20,000 and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 10,950 was also sanctioned for the maintenance of the new ward to be constructed. The total number of patients treated in the existing ward constructed and maintained at the cost of the Fund during the year under review monthwise is given below:—

Month	No. of patients.	No. of bed days
April, 1953	15	357
May, 1953	13	372
June, 1953	13	360
July, 1953	12	372
August, 1953	14	372
September, 1953	12	330
October, 1953	15	372
November, 1953	12	360
December, 1953	12	372
January, 1954	13	372
February, 1954	13	336
March, 1954	14	372

(ii) *Leprosy Ward at Asansol in the Raniganj Coalfield*—Construction of a 24-bed leprosy ward at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 23,781-10-0 was completed during the year under review and started functioning with effect from the 1st February 1954 with 8 patients. A recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 per bed per day was also sanctioned for the maintenance of the ward.

15. Isolation Ward at Kothagudium.—At its meeting held on 9-2-54 the Advisory Committee decided to recommend payment of a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Singareni Collieries Co. for constructing and equipping an isolation ward at the Kothagudium collieries hospital. The Collieries Company was requested to furnish detailed

estimate. The ward will be maintained by the Singareni Collieries Company at its expense.

16. V. D. Ward at Kothagudium.—A. V. D. ward at Kothagudium at a cost of Rs. 22,600 was under construction during the year. Government sanctioned payment of a grant of Rs. 8,600 to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. for its equipments and electrification. The ward will be maintained by the Collieries Company at its expense.

17. Medical Buildings.—(1) *Central Hospital, Jagjivan Nagar.*—Construction of six motor garages was sanctioned in the month of July 1953 and the work was in progress at the close of the year.

(2) *Tisra Regional Hospital.*—Works of additions and alterations and providing septic tanks and disposal galleries and dhobighat were completed. Some works of ordinary and special repairs were also completed. The general appearance of the buildings and surroundings improved.

(3) *Katras Regional Hospital.*—Works of additions and alterations were completed. Some works of ordinary and special repairs were also completed. The general appearance of the buildings and surroundings improved.

(4) *Dispensary at Muggma.*—General levelling and dressing in the compound of the dispensary was completed. Fencing work could not be completed pending delivery of possession over a portion of the land. The internal and external electrification of the dispensary and the staff quarters was completed. Electricity was obtained from the Bihar State Electric Supply. The well went down to a depth of about 74 feet.

(5) *Central Hospital, Asansol.*—The building reached its full height. All the ground floor roofs and 30% of the first floor roofs had been cast. Plastering of walls and laying of floors were in progress and the bulk of the works was expected to be completed by September 1954. The nurses' hostel, 5 married sisters' quarters, 23 quarters for class III staff, 46 quarters for the peons and other staff and 7 bungalows for junior officers were completed in all respects. Water supply mains had been laid and tested. R.C.C. elevated reservoir was nearing completion. Perimeter fencing was done. Septic tanks for 1,000 users was completed and 50% of the sewers were laid. Five tanks in the area were filled up with earth and dressed. A considerable amount of general levelling and dressing was done. The conduit pipes were laid for concealed wiring wherever necessary in the roofs of the ground and first floors of the hospital building. Internal wiring of 'C' type bungalows, 'H' type quarters, 5 married sisters' quarters and the nurse's hostel was done. The work of drawing L. T. transmission line was drawn for the Central Hospital and the residential buildings. Tenders for the internal electrification of the hospital building were invited. Five electric pumps were installed. About 400 trees were planted and brick guards were constructed around them.

(6) *Regional Hospital Searsol.*—Additions and alterations to the buildings were completed and overhead steel tanks for water supply were erected. Water meters were installed. An estimate amounting to Rs. 81,000 for augmenting the supply of water was approved by the Housing Board and submitted for sanction.

(7) *Regional Hospital, Chora.*—Certain additions and alterations to the buildings were completed. Overhead steel tanks for water supply were erected. Boring was done for the existing well and this resulted in improved recuperation. Water meters were installed.

(8) *Regional Hospital in Pench Valley.*—Sanction was received for the construction of a 30-bed hospital with ancillary buildings at Jamai at a cost of Rs. 4,77,983. Detailed plans and estimates for inviting tenders were under preparation. Tenders were invited for the manufacture of bricks and sinking of a well.

(9) *Maternity Block at Chanda.*—A 10-bed maternity block was completed at the Government Hospital, Chanda.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISPENSARY SERVICES MAINTAINED BY COLLIERIES

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act provides for payment annually of grants-in-aid to such of the colliery owners as maintained to the satisfaction of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, dispensary services of the prescribed standard for the benefits of labour employed in their collieries. The amount of grant payable under this scheme should not exceed the amount of the duty at the rate

of eight pies per ton recovered in respect of coal or coke despatched from the colliery less the proportionate cost of recovery or the amount spent by the owner of the colliery in the maintenance of the dispensary services, as determined by the Commissioner, whichever is less. Different standards of dispensary services to be maintained by colliery owners depending upon the number of workers employed were prescribed in 1950 and colliery owners were asked to take advantage of the grant-in-aid. The rules provided that every colliery would maintain an independent dispensary. Not more than a dozen dispensaries confirmed to the standards prescribed for independent dispensaries and it was represented by colliery owners that the advantage of the scheme should also be available to owners of groups of collieries maintaining a common dispensary for all their collieries and a feeder dispensary at every colliery forming the group. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules were therefore amended so as to make the benefit of the grant-in-aid available also where an owner of a group of collieries maintained a common main dispensary for all his collieries and branch dispensaries attached to each colliery subject to the following conditions namely—

- (1) the common main dispensary shall maintain the standards prescribed for the aggregate number of workers of all the collieries served by it or the standard maintained by it during the year 1951, whichever is higher;
- (2) every branch dispensary shall have a qualified doctor and a qualified compounder;
- (3) the common main dispensary shall be so situated that none of the collieries served by it is more than ten miles distant from it; and
- (4) the common main dispensary shall maintain an ambulance van for taking serious case of injuries and sickness from the branch dispensaries to the common main dispensary.

2. As a result of this amendment; the Sanctoria hospital of M/s. Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., the Giridih Hospital of the State Railway Collieries, the Margherita hospital of the Assam Railways and Trading Company became eligible to the grant-in-aid.

3. During the year under review 30 dispensaries were inspected by the Inspecting Medical Officers of the Fund and 28 of them were found conforming to the standards. The following table denotes the position of applications, inspections and payment of grants-in-aid for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952.

TABLE VII

Year	No. of applications received	No. of dispensaries which were found not conforming to the standard <i>prima facie</i>	No. of dispensaries inspected	No. of dispensaries yet to be inspected	No. of dispensaries found conforming to the standard	Amount Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950	156	61	87	8	17	66,364/1/9
1951	64	25	31	8	30	42,375/2/6
1952	65	26	29	10	25	32,648/5/6
TOTAL	285	112	147	26	72	1,41,387/9/9

The dispensaries shown in column 5 above could not be inspected due to delay in settlement of the question of maintenance of ambulance van provided from the Fund. The amounts shown in column 7 above includes Rs. 65,993-9-6 paid during the year 1953-54.

4. With a view to facilitating establishment of more dispensaries of the prescribed standard at colliery premises the question of liberalising the scheme of paying subsidy from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund was under consideration.

5. For the year 1953 applications were received from 51 dispensaries. In regard to one of the dispensaries the owner subsequently informed that he did not require any subsidy. One other dispensary was considered below standard *prima-facie*. 49 dispensaries were therefore to be inspected. Of these 5 had been inspected and the cases of 44 were under examination.

ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS

Malaria control operations continued in the Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Margherita, Pench Valley, Chanda, Korea, Talcher, Sambalpur and Singareni Coalfields throughout the year. The operations were extended to the Khalari group of Collieries in the Ranchi District in Bihar during 1953. The area of operations, number of collieries and villages within controlled area and the population protected during the year are given in the following table:—

TABLE VIII

Coalfield	Approx. area in sq. miles	No. of collieries under control	No. of villages under control	Approx. population protected
Jharia	100	360	131	2,90,000
Hazaribagh	90	32	45	1,30,000
Raniganj	102	210	204	2,85,000
Margherita	40	8	17	15,000
Pench Valley	60	30	35	80,000
Chanda	50	7	5	28,000
Korea	30	9	3	27,000
Talcher	15	3	11	13,000
Sambalpur	6	2	..	6,000
Hyderabad	8	3	..	88,000
TOTAL	501	664	451	9,62,000

2. The main programme of work was interception of transmission by residual insecticidal spraying. The spraying operations were carried out as shown in the following table:—

TABLE IX

Coalfield	Spraying operation commenced on	Spraying operation ended on	No. of rounds given	Remarks
Jharia	15-6-53	31-10-53	3	*Spraying work was started late due to delay in railway transit of stores to these coalfields.
Hazaribagh	1-6-53	14-11-53	3	
Raniganj	15-6-53	4-11-53	3	
Margherita	14-7-53*	19-11-53	3	
Pench Valley	1-6-53	21-11-53	4	
Chanda	25-5-53	25-11-53	4	
Korea	25-5-53	30-11-53	4	
Talcher	24-7-53*	30-12-53	4	
Sambalpur	15-6-53	30-11-53	4	
Hyderabad	1-6-53	31-12-53	4	

During the spraying season, on an average 170 stirrup pump squads worked per day and a total of 2,73,500 units were sprayed per round. The following insecticides were used during the spraying season.

D.D.T. Technical	54,394 lbs.
B.H.C.	1,75,834 lbs.
D.D.T. 50% wettable powder	2,215 lbs.

3. Besides insecticidal spraying programme, oiling of water collections on a restricted scale was also carried out. Organised groups of imported labourers from hyperendemic areas were given suppressive treatment. Approximately 7000 persons were treated for about 10 to 12 weeks during the transmission season. Diagnostic service was organised in Jharia, Hazaribagh and Raniganj coalfields. A total of 12,405 blood slides from different collieries were examined.

4. At the end of the spraying season, annual spleen and parasite survey, both in controlled and uncontrolled area, was carried out with a view to assessing improvement of malaria endemicity. The results are shown in the table below. Spleen and parasite rates came down to a very low level indicating great improvement in malaria endemicity.

TABLE X
Spleen rate
(Post-seasonal—1953)

Coalfield	Controlled area			Uncontrolled area		
	No. of Children examined	Total positive	Percentage	No. of Children examined	Total positive	Percentage
Jharia	3,225	35	1.0	859	20	2.3
Hazaribagh	1,027	81	8.0	368	71	19.3
Raniganj	3,399	84	2.4	1,423	116	8.2
Margherita	473	13	2.7	85	25	29.4
Pench Valley	2,073	54	2.6	506	163	32.2
Chanda	1,057	34	3.2	295	85	28.8
Korea	911	25	2.7	..	..	..
Talcher	740	22	2.9	..	..	..
Hyderabad	1,785	21	1.2	..	..	..

Parasite rate
(Post-seasonal—1953)

Coalfield	Controlled area			Uncontrolled area		
	No. of Blood slides examined	Total positive	Percentage	No. of positive slides examined	Total positive	Percentage
Jharia	2,573	7	0.27	382	5	1.3
Hazaribagh	358	10	2.8	132	3	2.3
Raniganj	1,248	34	2.7	506	60	5.1
Margherita	473	9	1.9	85	18	21.2
Pench Valley	520	23	4.42	195	69	32.8
Chanda	350	19	5.42	145	58	40.0

5. Malaria morbidity rate showed continued improvement. A statement showing malaria morbidity rate per thousand of population during the year 1953 is appended below:—

TABLE XI

Statement showing malaria morbidity rate per thousand of population during the year 1953

Coalfield	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jharia	2.9	2.56	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.8	5.17	5.88	5.27	4.3	2.7	2.13
Raniganj	5.1	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.01	4.7	8.24	9.6	8.67	7.73	4.6	3.6
Hazaribagh	3.25	4.11	4.85	3.77	3.5	2.8	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.39	3.79	3.8
Pench Valley	4.24	4.84	3.2	2.56	3.71	3.24	5.23	4.69	8.03	10.01	5.15	4.75
Chanda	19.68	18.01	17.68	12.76	14.22	15.22	20.91	32.29	26.03	20.38	14.51	11.57
Korea	14.36	9.11	10.30	9.97	8.05	8.19	19.51	20.77	21.85	22.14	18.91	14.79
Margherita	3.26	1.06	0.73	2.01	1.62	3.38	10.83	9.2	3.59	2.91	3.41	1.7
Talcher	11.6	6.03	6.7	4.3	1.7	2.7	5.5	8.8	5.6	4.0	6.4	8.3
Sambalpur	10.1	3.7	3.2	12.6	9.7	8.7	1.79	6.56	11.64	9.5	8.6	7.01
Hyderabad	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.1

Morbidity rates were at fairly low level except in Chanda and Korea Coalfields.

6. On the 29th October 1953 while reviewing the progress report of the Section, the Advisory Committee decided to request the Ministry of Health to advise whether the amount already spent and being spent on the Anti-malaria operations was commensurate with the results achieved and whether having regard to the results already achieved, anti-malaria operations could be concentrated in selected pockets in different coalfields. The matter was under consideration at the close of the year.

7. *Anti-malaria buildings:* An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,91,228 for the construction of an office for the Malaria Officer, Raniganj and allied buildings was sanctioned and the work was in progress. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,32,460 for the construction of an office for the Malaria officer in Hazaribagh Coalfield and allied buildings was approved by the Advisory Committee on 9-2-54 and submitted for sanction. An estimate amounting to Rs. 54,576 for the construction of a sub-station at Methani in the Raniganj Coalfield was also approved by the Advisory Committee on 9-2-54 and submitted for sanction. Estimates for the construction of sub-stations at Phusro and Ballarpur in the Bokaro and Chanda Coalfields respectively were kept pending until availability of land for the purpose.

SCHOOLS

In the last year's report a reference was made to the recommendations of the Special Education Sub-Committee on improvement of educational facilities for coal-miners' children. The Sub-Committee had expressed the view:

- (a) that it would be beyond the means of any single body to find a satisfactory solution to the problem and that all available resources should be pooled to open 10 schools in the Jharia and 10 in the Raniganj coalfields to begin with and that each year as many schools should be added as possible.
- (b) that colliery owners should provide buildings for the schools, the State Governments concerned should provide the necessary staff and the other recurring expenditure and the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should provide the necessary equipments.

The recommendations of the Education Sub-Committee were considered by the Advisory Committee on the 29th October 1953 when it was decided to enquire from the State Governments and the Colliery Owners' Associations as to whether they were prepared to fall in line with the suggested arrangement. The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Indian Colliery Owners' Association and the Madhya Pradesh Mining Association were therefore requested to communicate their views in the matter. Until the close of the year interim replies were received from the State Governments of West Bengal and Assam that the matter was receiving their attention. No replies had been received from the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The Vindhya Pradesh Government replied that educational facilities for children existed at all the 7 collieries in that State and that there seemed to be no necessity of starting more schools. The State Government of Bihar replied that it might be possible for that Government to give grants to the districts where coal mines were situated for the opening of new schools or the upgrading and improvement of the existing ones, under their general programme for the expansion and improvement of primary education in the State. They had suggested that if the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund wished to start any school or any body under the authority of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund wished to do so, the names of the places with necessary particulars might be furnished to the District Officers and District Inspectors of Schools concerned for necessary action by them. The Indian Colliery Owners' Association replied that they would formulate their views after the recommendations of the State Governments were known to them. The Indian Mining Association replied that it could not commit its members to meeting the cost of constructing the school buildings unless it was known how many buildings would be required and where they were to be situated. The Indian Mining Federation replied that it would be in a position to state how far and in what respect the member-collieries would be able to assist in the scheme only if a detailed scheme was drawn up in consultation with the Education Department of the State Governments concerned and the local bodies. The replies were to be considered by the Special Education Sub-Committee on the 12th April, 1954.

2. On the 29th October 1953 the Advisory Committee also decided that in the sphere of education the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should, for the time being, be concentrated on primary education.

3. A total grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,780-11-0 was paid to 10 schools in the Talcher, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, and Assam Coalfields. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 per month was sanctioned for payment to the Lahiri High School in the Korea Coalfield for a period of 2 years with effect from the 1st April 1953 and a sum of Rs. 2,200 was paid during the year.

4. In the Hyderabad Coalfield the State Government was running the following schools in the buildings constructed from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and placed at the disposal of the State Government on payment of rent at 6% per annum of the capital outlay:—

1. Primary School, Boordigadda, Kothagudium.
2. Primary School, Cooli Lines, Kothagudium.
3. Primary School, No. 1. Ramavaram, Kothagudium.
4. Primary School, No. 2 Ramavaram, Kothagudium.
5. Middle School, Kothagudium.
6. Girls' Primary School, Babu Camp, Kothagudium.
7. Primary School, 2 Incline, Tandur Colliery.
8. Primary School, Foot Ball field, Tandur Colliery.
9. Primary School at Sasti Colliery.

5. On the 4th June 1953 the Advisory Committee considered a note on establishment of a residential welfare centre for miners' children in the coalfields comprising a basic school, a hostel, agricultural and vocational facilities, training in physical culture, hygiene and sanitation and recreational facilities including a library and a reading room. The Committee felt that the subject required further examination and requested one of its members, Shrimati Geeta Narsingh to study the matter and prepare a note. In her note Shrimati Narsingh recommended establishment of a residential industrial training centre with the object of providing suitable education and training to colliery workers' children so as to enable them to live in harmony with their environment and to equip them for the industrial life of the coalfield. She suggested that the industrial training centre should consist of a school with a library, a hostel, a small workshop for mechanical and electrical training and facilities for developing hobbies. The matter was considered by the Advisory Committee on the 29th October, 1953 and it was decided that copies of the two notes be sent to the Directors of Public Instruction of Bihar and West Bengal for comments which on receipt be placed before the Special Education Sub Committee for its views. Replies of the Directors were awaited at the close of the year.

MINERS' INSTITUTES

Upto the end of the last year construction of 33 Miners' Institutes had been sanctioned of which 17 had been completed and 7 were under construction. During the year under review 7 new miners' Institutes were sanctioned, 5 new Institutes were completed and 3 others were under construction. The following table indicates the position in different coalfields, as on the 31st March 1954:—

TABLE XII

Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned by Govt.	No. completed	No. under construction	Location of centres constructed or under construction.	No. to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharia	10	6	1	Bhulanbararec Lodna Tata-Sijua Bhuli Jamadoba Malkara-Choitdih *South Ballihari- Kenduadih.	3
Mugma	2	1	Nil	Nirsa	1
Bokaro	6	3	1	Bokaro Kargali No. I & II *Swang	2

*Under construction.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Giridih	1	1	Nil	Beniadih	Nil
Karanpura-Ramgarh	5	3	Nil	Bhurkunda	2
				Religora	
				Sirka	
Raniganj	6	5	Nil	Methani	1
				Chinakuri	
				Jaykaynagar	
				Sitalpur	
				Shankarpur	
Chanda	1	Nil	Nil		1
Korea	3	2	Nil	South Jhagrakhand	1
				Kurasia	
Pench Valley	2	Nil	1	*Damua	1
Sambalpur	1	Nil	Nil		1
Vindhya Pradesh	3	1	Nil	Nowrozabad	2
	40	22	3		15

*Under construction.

In respect of Institutes yet to be constructed negotiations were still in progress with colliery owners for suitable pieces of land.

2. *Jharia coalfield*.—The Institutes at Malkera and Jamadoba were completed and occupied. Work on the Institute at South Ballari-Kanduadih colliery was taken in hand. The Miners' Institute at Malkera was declared open by Shri Vishnu Sahay, I.C.S. on the 9th February, 1954.

3. *Raniganj coalfield*.—Latrines and urinals for the use of the miners were provided at all the five Institutes. A well was dug at the Shankarpur Institute.

4. *Pench Valley coalfield*.—The miners' Institute at Damua was nearing completion.

5. *Korea coalfield*.—The miners' Institute at Jhagrakhand and Kurasia were completed, and occupied.

6. *Vindhya Pradesh coalfield*.—The miners' Institute at Nowrozabad was completed and occupied.

7. *Bokaro coalfield*.—The 2nd miners' Institute at Kargali was completed and occupied. The Institute at Swang was nearing completion.

8. *Hyderabad coalfield*.—An estimate for certain extensions to the existing 7 Labour Welfare Centres and for the construction of one Centre at Yellandu was approved by the Advisory Committee and submitted for sanction.

Every Miners' Institute comprises a centre for the welfare of women and children, an adult education centre and a children's park. For obvious reasons these centres have to be located in suitable buildings in the vicinity of workers' dwellings. There is a great shortage of such buildings and consequently the Organisation is attempting to erect its own buildings at central places where suitable pieces of land are made available by collieries on reasonable terms. This explains the slow progress in the opening of additional centres. Their activities have been described in subsequent portions of this report.

CENTRES FOR THE WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Up to the end of the last year 41 centres had been sanctioned of which 31 were functioning in different coalfields. During the year under review 4 new centres were sanctioned and 3 new centres were opened at Kargali II, Karanpura-Dwar-khand and Nowrozabad. The following table indicates the position as on the 31st March, 1954.

TABLE XIII

Sl. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 1953-54	No. of centres opened	Name of centres	No. of centres to be opened
1.	Jharia	12	12	Patherdih Bhulanbararee Kusunda-Nayadih Jeetpur Industry Lodna Nil Kustore Bhuli Banajora Kankanee Sijua Best Bhagatdih	
2.	Mugma	2	1	Nirsa	1
3.	Bokaro	6	3	Bokaro. Kargali No. I & II	3
4.	Giridih	1	1	Beniadih-	Nil
5.	Karanpura-Ramgarh	5	4	Bhurkunda Religara Sirka Karanpura-Dwarkhand	1
6.	Raniganj	6	6	Methani Chinakuri Jaykaynagar Shitalpur Nil Shankarpur Jambad Selected	
7.	Pench Valley	2	1	Eklehra	1
8.	Chanda	2	1	Ballarpur	1
9.	Korea	3	2	South Jhagrakhand Kurasia	1
10.	Vindhya Pradesh	3	1	Nowrozabad	2
11.	Talcher	1	1	Deulbera	Nil
12.	Sambalpur	1	Nil	. . . . .	1
13.	Assam	1	1	Bargolai	Nil
		45	34		11

During the year under review the centres run at Jitpur Industry and Kurasia collieries in the accommodation provided by collieries were shifted to the miner's Institutes constructed at Jamadoba, Malkera and Kurasia.

2. The centres provide elementary education to workers' children upto Class II, vocational training to workers' wives and other female dependants, home visits and talks on health, hygiene, sanitation, etc. and recreation for women and children.

3. *Welfare of Children.*—There were in all 2838 children on roll on the 31st March 1954, the average daily attendance being 62 children per centre. The following number of children passed through the centres:—

(i) Number of new children who came to the centres	4085
(ii) Number of children referred to higher school	216
(iii) Number of children who were promoted to the higher classes	759

The children attending the centres were given a bath every morning by the aya of the centre and were dressed in the shirts and knickers supplied free by the

Organisation. Thereafter they solemnly sang the Bhajans "Ramdhun" and "Raghu-pati Raghava Raja Ram". Healthy and interesting games were organised at the centres, every one of which has been provided with skipping ropes, footballs and other articles for indoor and outdoor games.

4. *Welfare of Kamins.*—There were 641 kamins on roll on the 31st March 1954, the average being 18 per centre. 976 Kamins were trained in handicrafts which comprised knitting, embroidery, repairing of old garments and making of garments for the children attending the centre. One sewing machine and other materials for handicrafts have been provided at every centre. A sum of Rs. 837-14-0 was paid to kamins as their knitting wages with a view to encouraging them to take up this vocation as a cottage industry venture. Figures showing the details of handicraft work done during the year are appended below:

1. Sweaters	919
2. Mufflers	61
3. Socks	135
4. Caps	51
5. Baby coats	39
6. Blouses	67
7. Miscellaneous articles	211
8. Cloth given to children	2546
9. Articles prepared by the employees of the centre	1331
10. Articles prepared by Kamins	1217
11. Articles sold	402
12. Clothes mended	6756
13. Clay modelling work done	2269

5. In the course of their morning rounds to workers' dwellings the Field Workers and the Centres in-charges attached to the centres instructed kamins on the benefits of clean living, hygiene, economic methods of food preparation, etc.

6. There were 14 radio sets and 6 gramophones with records at different centres. The Independence Day and the Republic Day were celebrated at all the centres by the hoisting of the National Flag and singing of the National Anthem.

7. In the Hyderabad Coalfields 7 Labour Welfare Centres provided vocational training at the centres in the afternoon. In the morning Centres in-charge and the dais attached to the centres provided pre-natal and post-natal advice to workers' wives and other female dependents in their houses. The following table gives details of the work done by them.

TABLE XIV

Name of Colliery	No. of houses visited	No. of cases advised to go to hospital	No. of pre-natal cases visited	No. of post-natal cases visited	No. of confinement cases attended	No. of maternal deaths	No. of infant deaths	No. of still born births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kothagudium	35,726	346	1773	1512	837	..	..	2
Tandur	19,360	68	926	470	226	..	..	1
Sasti	7,455	277	406	529	73	..	..	..

8. A women's welfare cum maternity and child welfare centre was sanctioned for the Kothagudium collieries. The women's welfare branch of the centre started functioning during the year and orders were placed for the purchase of equipments for the maternity and child welfare branch. A dispensary started at the centre by the management for females and children was very popular.

9. Towards the close of the year it was decided that from 1954-55 the labour welfare centres in Hyderabad coalfields should be converted into full fledged miners' Institutes similar to those running in other coalfields comprising an adult education centre, a women's welfare centre and a children's park.

10. It was felt that there was considerable scope for intensifying the activities of the centres established in different coalfields for the welfare of women and

children and the Officer-in-Charge of the Women's Welfare Section was asked to prepare a scheme for inclusion in the 2nd five year forward programme of the Fund.

ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

Upto the end of the last year 35 Adult Education Centres had been sanctioned of which 22 were functioning in different coalfields. During the year under review 8 new centres were sanctioned and 5 new centres were opened at Jamadoba, Malkera, Kargali II, South Jhagrakhand and Nowrozabad. The following table indicates the position as on the 31st March, 1954:—

TABLE XV

Sl. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 1953-54	No. opened	Name of centres	No. to be opened
1.	Jharia	10	8	Bhulanbararee Tata Sijua Lodna Bhuli South Tisra Kendwadih Malkera Choitdih Jamadoba	2
2.	Mugma	2	1	Nirsa	1
3.	Bokaro	6	3	Bokaro Kargali No. I & II	3
4.	Giridih	1	1	Beniadih . . . . .	..
5.	Karanpura-Ramgarh	5	4	Bhurkunda Religora Sirka Karkatta	1
6.	Raniganj	6	6	Methani Chinakuri Jaykaynagar Sitalpur Shankarpur Jambad-Selected . . . . .	..
7.	Pench valley	2	..	..	2
8.	Korea	3	1	South Jhagrakhand	2
9.	Chanda	1	Nil	..	1
10.	Vindhya Pradesh	3	1	Nowrozabad	2
11.	Talcher	2	1	Deulbera	1
12.	Sambalpur	1	1	Ib-River . . . . .	..
13.	Assam	1	..	..	1
		43	27		16

2. Much of the success of the Adult Education Centres depends on properly trained Instructors. The candidates selected for the posts of Adult Education Instructor are therefore given an intensive course of training for a period of about 8 weeks under the supervision of the Adult Education Officer. During the second quarter of the year seven candidates were trained at Bhuli. Labour leaders, personnel officers and others interested in the welfare and education of coal miners addressed the trainees according to a programme chalked out in advance. Besides talks and lectures on various subjects, stress was laid on practical work and on how to make a social approach to the miners.

3. At all the centres colliery workers turned up in the mornings and evenings for participating in lessons in literacy, group discussions on health civics and safety measures and in-door and out-door games. The average daily attendance differed from centre to centre depending upon various factors but on an average 50 to 60 persons attended a centre either for recreation or for reading and writing. More than 3000 persons were enrolled at the centres during the year. and a total number of 1741 adults had been made literate upto the end of the year.

4. A majority of the miners still feels shy of participating in community programmes and deriving full benefit out of the centres. This apathy and ignorance is being fought and will continue to be fought to help the worker to develop and understand his responsibility towards the community, the industry and the country. At every centre an honorary worker is elected by persons attending the centre. He gets an allowance of Rs. 25 per month from the Organisation and is responsible for securing attendance of colliery workers at the centre through persuasion and propaganda. He forms a useful link between the workers and the Adult Education Instructor. The Junior Assistant Inspectors of Labour Welfare or Assistant Inspectors of Labour Welfare in-charge of the respective circle gave talks at the Adult Education Centres in their jurisdiction once or twice every week.

5. Recreation plays a major role in social education, more so in the Coalfields where work is trying and surroundings are not congenial. The Organisation has, therefore, appointed a Drama cum-Music Master to organise dramas, musical concerts, Bhajans and Kirtans, folk dances, etc., by utilising the local talent. The materials required for these functions were borrowed or hired by the Organisation or collected by the participants themselves. On experience it was found that the said arrangement could not be depended upon and that the Organisation should purchase at least 3 portable drama sets with accessories, one each for the Jharia, Hazaribagh and Raniganj coalfields. A scheme in this connection was approved by the Advisory Committee in February 1954 and was under consideration.

The following special functions were held during the year:—

- (1) "SHIVAJI" drama at Chinakuri in the Raniganj Coalfield.
- (2) "BIR ABHIMANYU" drama at Sirka in the Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield.
- (3) "PARTH SARTHI" drama at Shitalpur in the Raniganj Coalfield.
- (4) "ASHOKA" drama at Kenduadih in the Jharia Coalfield.
- (5) "DURGA DAS" drama at Jaykaynagar in the Raniganj Coalfield.
- (6) "KUNWAR SINGH" drama at Nirsa in the Mugma Coalfield.
- (7) "ACHUT UDHAR" drama at Tata Sijua in the Jharia Coalfield.
- (8) "BHARAT RAMANI" and "SHARAB-KA-GHUNT" dramas at Bhuli in the Jharia Coalfield.
- (9) A baby-show and an exhibition of health-charts at Shankarpur centre in the Raniganj coalfield were organised by the Asansol Mines Board of Health.

6. The Independence Day, the Republic Day and other festivals of national and local importance were celebrated at all the centres. On these days sports and cultural activities were organised and prizes were awarded to workers attaining efficiency in literacy, cleanliness, etc.

7. News-papers, periodicals and story books were provided for neo-literates and lectures and talks were given through magic lantern 'Slides'. Inter-group volley-ball matches and in-door games were organised. A study tour to Jharia and Sindri was arranged for the workers of the Bhurkunda Colliery in Karanpura Ramgarh Coalfield.

8. To guard against neo-literates relapsing into illiteracy a small library was sanctioned for every Adult Education Centre and steps were being taken to purchase almirahs and books for the purpose.

9. The Mobile Cinema Vans visited the Adult Education Centres once a month for the recreation and amusement of the workers, and their dependants. It was decided to purchase a 16 m.m. (sound) film projector for exhibition of films at the centres. The scheme was under consideration at the close of the year.

10. To every Adult Education Centre housed in the Miners' Institutes is attached a small canteen where snacks and tea are sold in the evening to workers attending the centres. The canteen room is fitted with a small counter and a gauze almirah for keeping the materials. At present these canteens are run by a contractor under the supervision of the staff of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Efforts were, however, made to run them on co-operative line by forming a Co-operative Society of colliery workers.

11. A sum of Rs. 1644,8-3 was sanctioned for payment to the Madhya Pradesh Government for social education scheme in the Pench Valley and Chanda Coalfields pending establishment of Adult Education Centres of the Fund in these areas.

12. In the Hyderabad Coalfields recreational facilities to colliery workers were provided at the 7 labour welfare centres and literacy classes were held at 24 places in close proximity of workers' dwellings. In these classes 487 adults were on rolls and of them 159 passed out in a literacy test. The question of discontinuing these classes and providing the facilities of reading and writing at the Labour Welfare Centres as in other coalfields was under consideration.

13. A scheme for the intensification of social education in the coalfields prepared by the Adult Education Officer was being examined for inclusion in the 2nd five year forward programme of the Fund.

CHILDREN'S PARKS

In the compound of every Miners' Institute there is provision for the installation of an ocean-wave, a sea-saw and a swing for the benefit of children. Up to the end of last year 15 children's parks had been sanctioned of which 4 had been installed, 2 in the Jharia and 2 in the Raniganj coalfields. During the year under review 16 new parks had been sanctioned and 8 new parks had been installed. The following table indicates the position as on the 31st March, 1954:—

TABLE XVI

Sl. No.	Coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 31-3-54	No. installed	No. for which orders were already placed but full supply was awaited	No. yet to be installed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jharia	6	5 Bhuli, Bhulan-bararee Tata-Sijua, Malkera and Lodna.	1 Jamadoba . . . . .	..
2.	Mugma	1	1 Nirsa . . . . .	..	..
3.	Bokaro	4	2 Kargali and Bokaro	1 Kargali No. 2	1
4.	Giridih	1	1 Beniadih . . . . .	..	..
5.	Ramgarh-Karanpura	4	..	3 Bhurkunda, Sirka and Religora.	1
6.	Raniganj	5	3 Sitalpur, Shankarpur and Methani.	2 Jaykaynagar and Chinakuri.	..
7.	Pench Valley	1	..	..	1
8.	Chanda	1	..	..	1
9.	Korca	3	..	..	3
10.	Talcher	1	..	1 Deulbera . . . . .	..
11.	Sambalpur	1	..	..	1
12.	Vindhya Pradesh	3	..	..	3
13.	Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..
		31	12	8	11

It was felt during the year that in every park a slide should also be provided. Installation of 24 slides was sanctioned by Government and steps were being taken to purchase them.

Seven sets of children's park equipments for the 7 labour welfare centres in the Hyderabad coalfield, and one set of parallel and horizontal bars for adults as an experimental measure were sanctioned during the year. Action was initiated to make the purchase.

There is acute shortage of manufactures of suitable equipments for children's parks and consequently the scheme could not make much headway during the year.

INSPECTORATE

1. **Administration of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules.**—Under the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules 1946 it is obligatory to provide Pithead Baths at every

coal mine whose average monthly output during the previous calendar year exceeded 500 tons. The Rules provide that if no inconvenience is caused, collieries can, with the permission of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, provide joint Pithead Baths. Where the Chief Inspector of Mines certified that a mine will be exhausted within the next 3 years, it is allowed exemption from the provision of Pithead Baths by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner provided the management provide alternative bathing facilities in accordance with the prescribed standards. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner is also empowered to grant with the concurrence of Government of India exemption from the provision of Pithead Baths to those mines the resources of which are not sufficient to enable them to make adequate supply of water. The Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules did not apply to 251 coal mines as the average monthly output of these mines during the previous calendar year was less than 500 tons. One hundred and forty-five collieries were granted so far exemption under the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules. The progress in the construction of Pithead Baths was as follows:

1. Number of Pithead Baths completed during the year	..	22
2. Number of Pithead Baths, the construction of which was taken up during the year.	..	25
3. Number of Pithead Baths under construction	..	64
4. Total Number of Pithead Baths completed so far	..	137

2. Administration of the Mines Creche Rules.—Under the Mines Creche Rules 1946 it is obligatory for every colliery to provide a Creche. Adjacent collieries irrespective of their size are allowed to provide joint Creches with the permission of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner if no inconvenience is caused to women workers employed at the mines concerned. A coal mine in respect of which the Chief Inspector of Mines certifies that it will be exhausted within the next 3 years is exempted from the provision of Creche provided the management construct a temporary Creche in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner. Such exemption was granted so far to 25 collieries.

1. Number of Creches completed during the year	..	31
2. Number of Creches the construction of which was taken up during the year	..	27
3. Number of Creches under construction	..	61
4. Total Number of Creches completed so far	..	171

3. Prosecutions.—The Chief Welfare Officer (Mines) during the year under review instituted 66 prosecutions against colliery companies for contraventions of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules and the Mines Creche Rules. The total number of prosecutions instituted so far is 289.

4. Training of Creche Attendants.—The Mines Creche Rules empower the competent authority to prescribe standards for the qualifications of the Creche Attendants. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner has prescribed the following qualifications for the appointment of Creche Attendants under sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Mines Creche Rules:

“She shall be a woman who possesses a certificate of having successfully undergone training in the management of a Creche under the auspices of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and having passed the test successfully prescribed by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation is recommended by it for employment as such;

Provided that the Creche Attendants who were trained under the auspices of (i) this organisation in 1945 at Dhanbad and (ii) the *ad hoc* Committee of the Asansol Mines Board of Health in 1945 and 1946 at Dissergarh (Burdwan) and who passed the examination held by them shall be deemed to have undergone the training mentioned and to have passed the test.”

As a special case those Creche Attendants who possessed nursing and midwifery qualifications and had worked as Creche Attendants for at least 3 years prior to the date of the order (which is 5.7 1951) were exempted from undergoing the training organised by this Department.

At the instance of the industry this organisation arranged for the training of Creche Attendants to enable colliery companies to get trained staff. The expenditure incurred on the training of a Creche Attendant works out to about Rs. 500. Collieries where Creche Attendants are employed are required to reimburse to the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation the cost of training charges at Rs. 500 per candidate. 144 persons have been trained as Creche Attendants by this organisation, 26

have successfully undergone the training organised by the Asansol Mines Board of Health, 3 have been trained by this organisation in 1945 and 8 have been exempted from undergoing training.

One hundred and eighty colliery companies deposited training charges and most of the Creche Attendants trained by this organisation were employed at collieries. The training of another batch of Creche Attendants was started from 15-2-54 which will end on 14-8-54.

5. General Inspection.—The members of the Inspectorate made 3108 inspections of collieries. The management were requested to rectify the defects noticed. As the result of the efforts of the inspectorate improvements were effected at many collieries in regard to housing, sanitation, medical, recreational and educational facilities.

6. Gorakhpur Labour Force.—There were three gazetted Welfare Officers for the welfare of Gorakhpur labour. The Circle Inspectors inspected Gorakhpur labour camps and submitted their reports to Welfare Officers concerned. The defects reported by the Welfare Officers on the different camps were taken up by the Chief Welfare Officer (Mines) with the colliery companies concerned or with the Coalfields' Recruiting Organisation.

7. Workmen's Compensation Act.—The members of the Inspectorate in this organisation have been following up cases of accidents in coal mines which involve payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to ensure that compensation is paid with the least delay. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner has as yet no legal authority to enforce quick settlement of such cases. The Chief Inspector of Mines pending amendment to the Act, furnishes to the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner relevant details in respect of accidents involving loss of lives or serious bodily injury as reported to him under Regulations 13 and 14 of the Coal Mines Regulations 1926.

The following figures show the result at a glance:

No. of accidents reported during 1953-54	No. of cases in which claim to compensation has been admitted	No. of cases in which claims have been paid	No. of contested cases	No. of contested cases which have been disposed of by W.C.C	No. of disputed cases in which claims have been disposed of and payment has been made
1	2	3	4	5	6
3035	2598	2002	108	29	6

8. Mobile Cinema.—During the year under report free cinema shows were given regularly. 148 shows were given in the Raniganj Coalfield, 179 shows in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield and 154 shows in Jharia Coalfield. The Mobile Cinema Unit of the Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield was out of commission for long as repairs to the machinery could not be done for unavoidable reasons. In the Karanpura Ramgarh field only 14 shows could be exhibited during the year. The cinema shows were given at collieries as well as at Multipurpose Institutes and Bhuli Township. A large number of documentaries were also exhibited with the main films.

Fortyone full length film shows, 110 educational shorts and 13 cartoons were exhibited in the Hyderabad coalfield.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1034-6-0 was given to M/s. Hingur Rampur Colliery for free exhibition of films to workers.

9. Co-operative Societies in Coalfields.—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 4-6-53 while considering the subject decided that the question of formation of such Co-operative Societies in the coalfields be investigated by the officers of this Department and later, if necessary the State Governments might be requested to depute organisers. Meanwhile, applications from collieries for starting Co-operative Societies might be sent to the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner who would depute an officer of this organisation to look into the matter. The matter was investigated by the Inspectorate. The reports received from the Circle Inspectors indicated that the prospect of forming Co-operative Societies in the Coalfields was very poor.

In August 1953 a member of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee submitted a scheme for organisation of Co-operative Societies among mine workers in Madhya Pradesh. The scheme was considered by the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee at its meeting held on 31-8-1953 and it recommended payment out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund of a loan of Rs. 5000 and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2600 to each of the three proposed Co-operative Societies of colliery workers in the districts of Chanda, Chhindwara and Surguja. The Advisory Committee examined this proposal at its meeting held on 29-10-53. The consensus of opinion, however, was that the Fund should not agree to advance any loan and that funds for running the co-operative societies should be found by workers themselves through purchase of shares. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund would, however, be prepared to meet the pay and allowances of an Organiser and his peon for a period of one year in cases where it was found that adequate funds had already been raised by the workers themselves to run a Co-operative Society and there was genuine need to provide technical assistance to place the Society on sound footing.

10. Grant of Radio Sets and Amplifiers.—As it had not been possible to provide separate Mobile Cinema Unit for each coalfield, Radio sets with loudspeakers were supplied for the amusement of workers at the following collieries. These continued to be maintained by the Colliery Companies at their own cost. During the period under review workers took full advantage of the amenity.

Korea Coalfield

1. Chirimiri Colliery.
2. Jhagrakhand Colliery.
3. North Chirimiri Colliery.
4. Kurasia Colliery.
5. New Chirimiri Ponri Hill Colliery.
6. South Jhagrakhand Colliery.
7. Sajapahar (Pure Chirimiri).

Chanda Coalfield

1. Ballarpur Colliery.
2. Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery.
3. Ghugus Colliery.
4. Rajur Colliery.
5. Seal Majri Colliery.

Pench Valley Coalfield

1. Chandametta Colliery.
2. Damua Colliery.
3. Newton Chickli Colliery.

Talcher Coalfield

1. One Amplifier and loudspeaker were supplied to the M. & S. M. Rly. Talcher Colliery Employees' Association for its club.

11. Annual Sports. The following grants were paid for games and sports :—

1. Jharia	Rs. 5,000/-
2. Raniganj	Rs. 5,000/-
3. Hazaribagh	Rs. 3,000/-
4. Talcher	Rs. 2,000/-
5. Sambalpur	Rs. 1,000/-
6. Korea	Rs. 3,000/-
7. Hyderabad	Rs. 4,000/-

The grant for sports in Talcher Coalfield was not utilised during the year. The sports and games were a marked success particularly in Jharia, Raniganj and Hyderabad Coalfields. The sports were managed by separate committee set up in the coalfields. A large number of workers took part in the sports and games.

12. Health Week in Hyderabad Coalfield.—From a grant of Rs. 4,000 paid from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Health Weeks were observed at Kothagudium and Tandur collieries and at Sasti and Yellendu only health days were observed. During the Week, apart from propaganda on health and hygiene through lectures, cinema shows, dramas and exhibition were also arranged in which the nation-building departments of the Hyderabad Government took part. The exhibitions were serving very useful purpose of educating the workers and making them health conscious.

13. Miners' Welfare Week.—At its meeting held on the 9th February, 1954 the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee approved a proposal for the observance of a miners' welfare week in all coalfields during January, 1955. A detailed scheme was under preparation.

14. Inspectorate buildings.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 47,586 only for the construction of an office and residential buildings for the Inspectorate in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield was sanctioned by Government in November, 1953. An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,835 only for the construction as a residential quarter for the Junior Asstt. Inspector in the Assam Coalfield was also sanctioned in September, 1953. In regard to the former detailed plans and estimates were being prepared for inviting tenders. In regard to the latter the Labour Commissioner, Assam, was requested to get the work done through the State P.W.D. as the Fund has no staff of its own in Assam. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,88,955 only for the construction of 19 residential quarters for the Circle Inspectors was approved by the Advisory Committee on 9th February 1954.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Jharia Coalfield.—For the Damodar river water supply scheme for the Jharia Coalfields, the Government of India sanctioned payment to the State Government of Bihar from the Fund of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs on the condition that the Jharia Water Board would accord priority to water supply connections to places or institutions recommended by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner. The conditions for the repayment of the loan were yet to be settled. In March 1954 the State Government of Bihar reported that details of the Scheme prepared by the Water Board were under examination of the Chief Engineer in the Public Health Engineering Department of the State and that as soon as the scheme was finalised a temporary Public Health Division would be created at Jharia for the execution of the scheme.

2. Hyderabad Coalfield.—A scheme for improving water supply at Kothagudium was prepared by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., and was adjudged as sound by the State Government. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 8.45 lakhs and the colliery company has asked for assistance of Rs. 6.45 lakhs from the Fund. The question regarding the extent of grant to be paid and the terms and conditions thereof were under consideration. The managements of the Tandur and Sasti Collieries were requested to prepare water supply schemes for their collieries.

3. Pench Valley Coalfield.—At the instance of the Government of India, Mr. W. J. Berry, Superintending Engineer, Health Service, Delhi had investigated the sources of water supply in the Pench Valley Coalfield in June 1945 and suggested that a dam be constructed across the Pench Nala near Berkheri to impound water for supply to the collieries through supply mains. Soon after the Government of India requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to make a detailed survey and to prepare a complete scheme. The State Government reported to the Government of India in April 1951 that the proposed investigation and survey would cost more than Rs. 3 lakhs and that the actual undertaking of the scheme would cost many times more. On examination it was found that the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund could not afford to finance even the survey and investigation of the scheme, not to speak of its actual implementation. The scheme had therefore to be dropped. During the year under review, Mr. G. H. Atkins, Public Health Engineer of the Union Ministry of Health investigated the existing sources of water supply for the collieries of M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. and made certain suggestions. These were under the consideration of the Colliery Company.

4. On the 9th February, 1954, the Advisory Committee approved a suggestion made by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner that a portion of the accumulated balance in the General Welfare Account of each coalfield should be utilised on giving financial assistance to colliery owners towards improvement of existing sources of water supply.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE GENERAL WELFARE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance on 1-4-53	1,89,01,900	Expenditure during the year 1953-54.	45,80,825
Receipts during the year 1953-54	1,11,26,814	Closing balance on 31-3-54	2,54,47,889
Total	3,00,28,714	TOTAL	3,00,28,714

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1954-55

Receipts	78,40,220	Expenditure	92,49,700
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[No. M-15 (9) 55.]

New Delhi, the 10th February 1956

S.R.O. 369.—In pursuance of section 13 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952) the Central Government hereby constitutes for the purpose of deciding the objection sent by Shri N. K. Vaghela owner of Ardhagram Khas Colliery, P.O. Mejia District Bankura, West Bengal under sub-section (6) of section 22 of the said Act against the order of the Chief Inspector of Mines in appeal under sub-section (4) of that section, dated the 16th of April, 1955, a Committee consisting of the following persons, namely:—

Chairman—nominated by the Central Government under 13(1) (a).

1. Shri B. Sarkar, I.C.S., Commissioner, Burdwan Divn., Chinsura, West Bengal.

Member—nominated by the Chairman under 13(1) (b).

2. Shri W. M. Burch Superintendent Macneil Barry, Ltd., Dishergarh P.O. (Burdwan).

Members—nominated under section 13(1) (c).

3. Shri Anil Chandra Mukharjee, Manager, Ardhagram Khas Colliery, P.O. Mejia, District Bankura.
4. Shri Sobha Nand Jha, Assistant Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress, Asansol.

[No. M-41(16)/55.]

P. D. COMMAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 11th February 1956

S.R.O. 370.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Servashri Amar Roy Choudhury and Kirity Bhusan Roy of Kendwadih Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL COLLIERY DISPUTES
CALCUTTA

PRESENT

- Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman*.
 Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member*.
 Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member*.

(1) APPLICATION No. 24 OF 1955 (u/s 33-A)

PARTIES

Shri Amar Roy Choudhury, Cashier and Shri Kirity Bhusan Roy, Asstt. Cashier (Pay) Clerk, both of Kendwadih Colliery, P.O. Bhaga, Dt. Manbhum—Applicants.

Vs.

The Kendwadih Colliery under the Managing Agency of M/s Macneill & Barry Ltd.—Opposite Party.

(2) APPLICATION No. 44 OF 1955 (u/s 33)

The Management of Kendwadih Colliery under the Managing Agency of Messrs. Macneill & Barry Ltd., P.O. Dishergarh Dist. Burdwan—Applicant.

Versus

Shri Amar Roy Choudhury, Cashier, Kendwadih Colliery, Shri Kirity Bhusan Roy, Asst. Cashier (Pay Clerk), Kendwadih Colliery, Both of Kendwadih Colliery, P.O. Bhaga, Dist. Manbhum—Opposite Party.

APPEARANCES

Shri D. L. Sen Gupta, Advocate, for the Applicants.

Shri S. K. Bhattacharya, Chief Welfare Officer, for the Opposite Party (Company)

AWARD

Dated, the 16th January 1956

These are two connected applications. Application No. 44 of 1955 under Section 33 is an application by the Company, Kendwadih Colliery against a Cashier and an Assistant Cashier set out as Opposite Parties for express permission to dismiss them. The workmen have filed a reply statement. Application No. 24 of 1955 is a complaint under section 33-A of the Act by the workmen against the Colliery. The colliery has filed a reply statement.

It is not necessary to go into the merits of these two applications as the parties have settled their differences and embodied the same in a Memorandum which reads as follows:

The parties beg jointly to state the following:

1. That the management withdraws the case under section 33 and shall allow Sree Roy Chaudhury and Sree Roy to resume work within 15 days from date.
2. That Sree Roy Chaudhury and Sree Roy shall not claim anything for the period of their suspension and withdraw the case under section 33-A.
3. Continuity of service shall be maintained and the period of suspension will be considered as leave without pay.
4. Sree Roy Chaudhury and Sree Roy shall be on the same emoluments but they shall not work as Cashier and Pay Clerk respectively but in any clerical capacity in the office which may be assigned to them by the management.

(Sd.) S. K. BHATTACHARYA,

On behalf of the management.

(Sd.) KIRITY BHUSAN ROY.

(Sd.) AMARESWAR ROY CHAUDHURY.

In the circumstances we dismiss Application No. 44 of 55 under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and pass an award in Application No. 24 of 1955 under section 33-A in terms of the above settlement.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

[No. LR-II-55-2(2)/56-I.]

S.R.O. 371.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Kamal Kumar Chougale of Nowrozabad Colliery.

**ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES)
CALCUTTA**

APPLICATION NO. 16 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Kamal Kumar Chougale, S/O Baburao Y. Chougale, Nowrozabad Colliery, District Shahdol, Vindhya Pradesh—*Applicant.*

Vs.

The Management of Messrs. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery, V.P.—*Opp. Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Kamal Kumar Chougale (in person)—*Applicant.*

Shri R. H. Ranga Rao, Senior Personal Officer, Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.—*For the Opp. Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 16th January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Shri Kamal Kumar Chougale against his employers the management of Messrs. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery, P.O. Nowrozabad, District Shahdol, Vindhya Pradesh, complaining that the applicant had been dismissed from service in contravention of the provisions of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is alleged that the applicant was a General Clerk drawing Rs. 60, as basic pay and that he had been transferred provisionally to work as a teacher in the colliery school. This duty he was performing besides his work as a general clerk. The applicant having secured admission for training in the Asian Trade Union College at Calcutta applied for leave on 6th February 1955, for three months to commence from 7th February 1955. On the 7th February 1955, another application was submitted for the grant of ten days leave commencing from 8th February 1955 in which the following statement was made:—

“In case my application for 3 months leave is not sanctioned by the Head Office I may be informed on the following address.”

This later application, it is alleged, was necessitated as the Manager suggested such a course as he was not authorised to sanction such leave, although he gave an assurance that the long leave would be granted and that the reference to the Head Office was only a formality.

On securing sanction of ten days temporary leave the applicant proceeded to Calcutta where he attended the Asian Trade Union College. On 12th February 1955, the applicant was telegraphically informed that the three months leave had not been granted. Immediately on receipt of this intimation the applicant applied to the Manager for reconsideration of his case. The decision on this application was not received till 22nd April 1955, *vide* the letter of the opposite party dated 18th April 1955 wherein the applicant was asked to give an explanation for not joining duties in time. The applicant offered his explanation by his letter dated 23rd April 1955, in which he stated that as he had been given an assurance that the long leave would be granted, he incurred expenses in coming to Calcutta, because of which he wanted his case to be further reconsidered. On 8th May 1955, the applicant presented himself for resuming his duties, but he was not allowed to do so. Instead an enquiry was instituted against him and he was discharged from services on 27th May 1955.

The case of the opposite party is that the applicant is not a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, as he was working as a teacher at the time of his leaving the services of the company. The applicant had been appointed as a teacher on his having applied for such a post and there was no question of his having been appointed provisionally. The provisional appointment was only to the extent that the applicant had been asked to receive training as a teacher. Further on facts, it is stated that the applicant was never given any assurance that he would be granted three months leave. He proceeded to Calcutta on his obtaining ten days leave at his own risk and responsibility particularly as he had clearly stated in his second application that in the event of the long leave not being granted he had to be intimated at a given address. Due to exigencies of work, it was not possible for the management to grant the long leave requested for by the applicant particularly as it was the time when the students have to appear for their annual examinations.

There is no dispute on facts in general between the parties. Copies of documents and affidavits filed bring out the facts clearly. The difference of opinion is firstly over whether the applicant was only a teacher or a teacher cum clerk at the time of discharge and secondly over the assurance for leave alleged to have been given by the Manager. The first point is important in order to determine whether section 33 has been contravened or not; if the applicant was only a teacher in the employment of the company, he could not be deemed to be a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act. While the applicant contends that he was a general clerk, the opposite party alleges that he was a teacher at the time of his leaving the service. The other point in effect, needs consideration in the event of the applicant being considered as a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act. In order to establish his case on merits the applicant has to prove that he was given an assurance by the Manager that he would be granted the three months leave applied for.

So far as the first point is concerned the applicant has filed a copy of an application made by him to the Headmaster of the school stating that he was not prepared to join duty on the terms offered to him, on which application an endorsement was made by the Headmaster that his appointment as a teacher was only provisional, and that during the vacation he would have to work as a clerk. The opposite party has stated that this letter has been fabricated in collusion with the Headmaster who has since been discharged from service for mis-conduct which included tampering with records. There was no such order on the records of the company. The applicant further states that he had been marked as on leave in the school attendance register while he was away to Calcutta. To this also the opposite party has replied that the Headmaster had been tampering with the records. The applicant has further stated that he had in effect worked as a clerk and had disbursed wages etc. The opposite party in reply says, "that during the three months he actually worked as a Teacher he was not required and he did not do any of the duties pertaining to a General Clerk of the Colliery except disbursement of weekly wages to workers on four occasions on 30th December 1954, 7th January 1955, 14th January 1955 and 21st January 1955.

Shri Chougale was working at the colliery as a teacher even after 21st January 1955, but the weekly disbursement of wages falling due after 21st January 1955, was made by Shri Ghosh and not by Shri Chougale.

The circumstances under which Shri Chougale was required to disburse the wages between 30th December 1954 to 21st January 1955, were as follows:

During his employment as a clerk, Shri Chougale was insured by Fidelity Guarantee Policy for Rs. 5,000, with the New India Assurance Company. After the appointment of Shri Chougale as Teacher, the Colliery management wrote to the Bombay Office on 18th January 1955, to get the F. G. Policy transferred in favour of another Clerk, Shri N. N. Ghosh. The said transfer of policy was effected by the Insurance Company with effect from 25th January 1955. Pending such transfer by the Insurance Company, the management had no alternative but to request the Head Master, A.V.M. School, to spare the services of Shri Chougale for cash work once a week for disbursing weekly wages.

As soon as the Fidelity Guarantee Policy was transferred from Shri Chougale's name to that of Shri N. N. Ghosh (and this was after 21st January 1955) Shri Chougale was not required to disburse wages and his duties were confined entirely to those of a Teacher.

On the evidence adduced there seems very little doubt that the applicant was working as a school teacher in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School,

Nowrozabad Colliery, at the time of his leaving the service. The applicant has not been able to establish that he worked as a clerk after his appointment as a teacher.

About whether the applicant had been given an assurance in respect of the three months leave, an affidavit has been filed by the Manager categorically denying that any such assurance had been given. There is no reason to disbelieve this statement particularly in view of the behaviour of the applicant after his leave had been refused. This fact was also considered in the enquiry duly held by the company, and the enquiry seems *bonafide*.

In view of the above, it is clear that the applicant was a teacher and also that the applicant overstayed his leave and did not care to report for duty when he should have done so. In fact he abstained from duty without sufficient cause. But even if it is assumed that the applicant is a workman we are satisfied on evidence that he has not succeeded in establishing that the company was actuated by any *malafide* motive to victimise him. The enquiry being a *bonafide* which has been mentioned above, we do not think we can interfere with the order made by the management after such enquiry.

In the result the application is dismissed.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*.

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member*.

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member*.

[No. LRH-55-2(2)/56-II.]

S.R.O. 372.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33-A of the said Act from Shri Mvi. Rahaman Mia of Kirkend Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES) CALCUTTA

APPLICATION NO. 43 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman*.

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member*.

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member*.

PARTIES

Mvi. Rahaman Mia Fitter Cooli, Kirkend Colliery, P.O. Kasunda, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Applicant*.

Vs.

Kirkend Coal Co., Kirkend Colliery, P.O. Kasunda, Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES

Shri D. L. Sen Gupta, Advocate—for the Applicant.

Shri Surathi Mohan Sanyal, Advocate—for the Opposite Party.

AWARD

Dated, the 18th January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by a Fitter Cooli belonging to the Kirkend Colliery against the Company for reinstatement with continuity of service and full wages. The Company has filed a reply statement. It is not necessary to go into the merits of the complaint as the parties have placed before us a Memorandum of Settlement which reads as follows:

Petition by Rahaman Mia—

Most respectfully sheweth:

1. That I am sorry if I have done anything wrong.

2. That I did not insult the Manager or the proprietor.
3. That I am tendering apology for offence, if any, done to the Manager or the proprietor.

That I may be reinstated with back wages.

(Sd.) RAHAMAN MIA.

(Sd.) SURATHI MOHAN SANYAL,
Advocate for the Opposite Party

(Sd.) D. L. SEN GUPTA,
Advocate for the workmen.

In the circumstances we pass an award in the terms said above.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

[No. LR-II-55-2(2)/56-III.]

S.R.O. 373.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33-A of the said Act from Shri Prasadi Tanty of Pure Kustore Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), 20/1,
GURUSADAY ROAD, CALCUTTA-19

APPLICATION No. 25 OF 1955 (u/s 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES.

Shri Prasadi Tanty, Winding Engine Khalasi, Pure Kustore Colliery,
(A. N. Section)—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Messrs. Pure Kustore Collieries Co. Ltd., Pure Kustore Colliery, P.O.
Kusunda, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For the Applicant.*

Shri B. Prasad Dabral, Welfare Officer of Pure Kustore Collieries Co.
Ltd.—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 16th January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Shri Prasadi Tanti, Winding Engine Khalasi, Pure Kustore Colliery (A. N. Section). The parties have settled the case and have filed the terms of agreement before the Tribunal which are to be a part of the records of this case. It is as follows:

1. That the applicant undertakes to serve the opposite party faithfully and loyally.
2. That the Opposite Party takes back the applicant from 2nd January, 1956.
3. That the Opposite Party will follow the provisions of Mines Act and the Standing Orders in the matter of relays and transfers.

4. That on the applicant's prayers the Opposite Party agrees to pay half wages (Basic & Dearness Allowance) for the whole period of idleness from 13th September, 1955 to 31st December, 1955.

We pass an award in terms of the above agreement.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

[No. LR-II-55-2(2)/56-IV.]

S.R.O. 374.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33-A of the said Act from Shri Sunderlal of Burhar Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES) CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 37 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE ACT)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Sunderlal, Ex. Drill Machine Driver, Burhar Colliery, P.O. Dhanpuri, Vindhya Pradesh—*Applicant.*

Vs.

The Manager, Rewa Coalfields Ltd., Burhar Colliery, P.O. Dhanpuri, Vindhya Pradesh—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

None for the applicant.

Shri S. S. Sharma, Auditor, Rewa Coal Fields Ltd., Burhar Colliery—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

New Delhi, the 16th January 1956

The applicant was not present. Notice of hearing of this application was received by him on the 28th December 1955 and to-day we received a telegram asking for an adjournment stating as follows:

LATE RECD REACHING IMPOSSIBLE
PRAY ADJOURNMENT INFORM DATE
SUNDERLAL DHANPURI

We have gone through the merits of the respective applications and we do not consider that in view of the statement made by the respective parties, the applicant has got any case. The application is dismissed.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

[No. LR-II-55-2(2)/56-V.]

S.R.O. 375.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of applications under section 33A of the said Act.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA.

APPLICATION No. 33 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT), 1947.

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Sukdeb Mahato, Magazine Chaprasi, Jharia Khas Colliery—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For the Applicant.*Shri Surathi Mohan Sanyal, Advocate—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Shri Sukdeb Mahato, Magazine Chaprasi, Jharia Khas Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar. It is agreed that the Managing contractor will take the applicant Shri Sukdeb Mahato in the same condition of service from the date of his joining within fifteen days and the applicant will not claim anything for the period he has not been working in the Company. There will be an award on the terms agreed upon as above mentioned.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA.

APPLICATION No. 32 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT), 1947

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Parimal Kumar Sen Gupta, General Office Clerk, Jharia Khas Colliery—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For the Applicant.*Shri Surathi Mohan Sanyal, Advocate—*For the opposite Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Shri Parimal Kumar Sen Gupta, General Office Clerk, Jharia Khas Colliery belonging to Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar. It is agreed between the parties that the Managing contractor will take the applicant back as attendance clerk agreeing to pay Rs. 125 in lump sum in full satisfaction of his claim for the period that he has not been working till the time he joins. The applicant also agrees to join as an attendance clerk on the same condition. We, therefore, pass the order

accordingly that the applicant will join as an attendance clerk and the opposite party will pay Rs. 125 (Rupees One Hundred and Twentyfive) only, in full satisfaction of his claim without changing any other condition of his service. We give an award on the terms agreed upon as aforesaid.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 45 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT), 1947

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Jagdish Ram, Khalasi, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, C/o Indian Mine Workers Federation, P.O. Dhanbad, District, Manbhum, Bihar—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For the Applicant.*

Shri Surathi Mohan Sanyal, Advocate—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by Shri Jagdish Ram, Pump Khalasi, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, C/o. Indian Mine Workers Federation, against the opposite party Messrs. Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, Sijua, Manbhum. It is agreed that the Managing Contractor will take the applicant Shri Jagdish Ram in the same condition of service from the date of his joining within fifteen days and the applicant will not claim any thing for the period he has not been working in this Company. There will be an award on the terms agreed upon as aforesaid.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 31 OF 1955 (U/S 33-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT), 1947

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member.*

PARTIES

Shri Sarju Singh, Tub Checker Munshi, Jharia Khas Colliery—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For the Applicant.*

Shri Surathi Mohan Sanyal, Advocate—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by Shri Sarju Singh, Tub Checker Munshi, Jharia Khas Colliery belonging to Messrs. Trigunait Brothers, Angarpathra Jharia Khas Colliery, P.O. Sijua, District Manbhum, Bihar. It is agreed between the parties that the opposite party will take the applicant back and give him the employment from the date when he joins his duties and it is agreed that the opposite party will pay to the Applicant Rs. 120 (Rupees One hundred and Twenty) only in full satisfaction of his claim from the time he was not doing the work till the date he joins. We give an award on the terms agreed upon as aforesaid.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*.(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member*.(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member*.

[No. LR II-55-2(2)/56-VI.]

S.R.O. 376.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Hukum Chand Gureja of Nowrozabad Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 42 OF 1955 (U/s 33-A OF THE ACT)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman*.Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member*Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member*.

PARTIES

Shri Hukum Chand Gureja, P.O. Nowrozabad, Vindhya Pradesh—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The Management of the Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery, Vindhya Pradesh—*Opp. Party*.

APPEARANCES

Shri D. N. Pathak, President, Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh—*For Applicant*.Shri R. H. Ranga Rao—*For Opp. Party*.

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

The petitioner in this application under section 33A, is a tally clerk working under the opposite party. It is alleged by him that he was forced to submit his resignation on 9th September, 1955. To his petition he has annexed a copy of the letter addressed to the Manager of the opposite party in which it has been stated that he was a member of Nawrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and his activities were disliked by the opposite party and he was later on asked by the Manager to organise another Union which was being sponsored by him and he refused to do so. He was threatened with dismissal and so he agreed to act in the manner as the Manager desired. It is further stated that to prove his loyalty the Manager demanded a letter of resignation assuring him that it will not be used but given back to him on 1st October, 1955 with his wages for September. The Manager refused to return the resignation letter or pay his wages. The opposite party while denying these allegations of the petitioner made in the petition and also in the letter hereinbefore mentioned states that he submitted his resignation voluntarily by his letter of the 9th of September, 1955 and it was accepted on the 10th September and the acceptance was conveyed to the petitioner by the Chief Timekeeper. Along with the statement in reply has been annexed a copy of the resignation letter and the endorsement thereon from which it appears that for certain domestic reasons he tendered his

resignation and his letter of resignation was forwarded to the Manager and was accepted by the Manager. Excepting the petition filed by him the petitioner has not examined himself or adduced any other evidence to substantiate his charges against the opposite party which are of a serious nature. We must therefore hold that the petitioner has failed to prove his allegations. We are satisfied from the terms of the letter of resignation and the endorsements thereon that the case of the opposite party that the petitioner submitted his resignation voluntarily is true.

The application is therefore dismissed.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*.

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member*.

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member*.

[No. LR-II-55-2(2)/56-VII.]

S.R.O. 377.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Ismile Meah of Loyabad Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 11 OF 1955 (u/s 33-A OF THE ACT)

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman*.

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member*.

Shri T. N. Mallappa—*Member*.

PARTIES

Ismile Meah, Pump Khalasi, Loyabad Colliery, C/o General Secretary, Loyabad Labour Union, P.O. Bansjora, Manbhum—*Applicant*.

Vs.

Messrs. Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd., Loyabad Colliery, P.O. Bansjora, Dt. Manbhum—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES

Shri Lalit Burman—*For Applicant*.

Shri D. Basu Thakur—*for Opp. Party*.

AWARD

Dated, the 21st January 1956

This is an application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, made by one Ismile Meah, who was working as a pump Khalasi in No. 3/16 incline of Loyabad Colliery and was residing in a quarter at Loyabad Coke Plant. It is alleged that after his father and brother with whom he was living in the said quarter had left their services in Loyabad Coke Plant the petitioner made an application on 16th February, 1955 to the Manager of the Colliery for allotment to him of a quarter in the Colliery so that he might leave the Coke Plant quarter but no quarter was allotted to him. On the other hand he was charge sheeted on 21st February, 1955 for occupation of the quarter by force. He replied to the charge sheet and again prayed for an allotment of a quarter in the Colliery permises in order to enable him to leave the Coke Plant quarter. He was informed by the Manager on the 16th March, 1955 that no vacant quarter was available in the Colliery and a week thereafter he was transferred to No. 9 pit to work as a Fan Khalasi. The said Colliery was situated in a desolate and dangerous place for away from the working areas. He asked the Manager for providing him a cooly because of the particular nature of the place of work, but his request was not granted with the result that he was forced to sit idle by the Assistant Manager's verbal order and his wages were also withheld. The Assistant Manager thereafter asked the Timekeeper to pay the outstanding wages to the petitioner after he was charge-sheeted and consequently a charge sheet was issued against the petitioner with *malafide* intention. The petitioner replied to

the Charge Sheet but the Company refused to give him the job and rendered him idle. The petitioner states that his service conditions have been altered to his prejudice from 23rd March, 1955 during the pendency of the proceedings before this Tribunal without obtaining any permission.

The opposite party in reply to the allegations states that the petitioner was not living with his father and brother but with one Rezak Meah cousin of the applicant, who was working in the Loyabad Coke Plant as a Coke Picking Cooly and was occupying room No. 4 in Block 11 in a quarter at Loyabad Coke Plant and the petitioner was living in a hut constructed by him—adjoining the quarter of the said Rezak Meah. The said Rezak Meah went on leave for 13 days from 1st January, 1954 and did not return till 1st February, 1955, when he returned only for asking for payment of any monies due to him. In the meantime coming to learn that Rezak Meah would not return to resume his work the petitioner illegally occupied Rezak Meah's quarter by breaking open the lock and subsequently applied to the Manager of the Coke Plant on 16th February, 1955 for permission to occupy the same which application was refused. As that quarter was required for one of his own workman the Manager of the Coke Plant requested the Manager of the Loyabad Colliery to remove the petitioner from the said quarter which he was illegally occupying. The petitioner in spite of verbal instructions refused to vacate the said quarter and the opposite party on the 21st February, 1955 charge sheeted him for the same. The petitioner submitted his reply on the 23rd February, 1955. On the 16th March, the petitioner was ordered to vacate the quarter within one week from the receipt of the letter, but he failed to do so. It is admitted by the opposite party that the petitioner was transferred to No. 9 Pit on the 5th March, 1955 as a Fan Khalasi was needed there but the petitioner did not join his duty until 21st March, 1955. After joining his duty he absented himself without permission and without giving an explanation or warning of his absence, from the 23rd March, 1955. Whereupon the petitioner was charge-sheeted on the 28th of March, 1955. The petitioner in his reply stated that when he was working at 3/16 Incline of Loyabad Colliery he used to get a helper for work on Sundays and as this assistance was not given to him at No. 9 Pit, he wanted to be transferred back to his previous place of work. The petitioner remained absent and had not reported for duty since submitting his reply to the Charge-Sheet of 28th March, 1955. It is stated that the allegation of the Petitioner that No. 9 Pit is situate in a desolate and dangerous place far away from the working areas is not correct and that there are other Khalasis also who are not given the assistance of coolies on Sundays as No. 9 Pit does not work on Sundays. So that petitioner was not given the Cooly. All the relevant correspondence and the charge sheet and replies have been annexed in the reply statement of the opposite party. No evidence has been adduced in this case by either of the parties and they mainly depended upon the allegations made by the petitioner in the petition and the reply statement of the opposite party and the correspondence and the Charge Sheets and replies to the Charge Sheets which have been annexed. It appears from the papers filed before us that the petitioner who was working in the Colliery of the opposite party insisted upon having either the quarter of the Colliery. The opposite party agreed before us to allow him to work and give him the first preference in allotment of a quarter in the Colliery as soon as any quarter fell vacant, but the petitioner was not agreeable to resume his services unless and until any quarter in the Colliery was made available to him. It may be mentioned that it is admitted that the quarters the petitioner was occupying were meant for and used by the workmen of the Coke Plant and that for the workmen of the Collieries there are separate quarters.

We are satisfied that the whole trouble arose on account of the fact that the petitioner was insistent upon having a quarter allotted to him as a condition precedent to join his work which in the circumstances that the quarters in the Colliery were all occupied for the time being, it was not possible to meet his demand. On the facts of the case we hold that the conditions of service of the petitioner were not altered by the opposite party and as such the application is dismissed.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

New Delhi, the 13th February 1956

S.R.O. 378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 379, dated the 25th February, 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification—

- (a) for the entries in column 2, against serial Nos. 10 and 11 relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Dhanbad I and Dhanbad II, respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“The State of Bihar excluding the Districts of Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas”.

- (b) At the end of the entry in column 2, against serial No. 12 relating to Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol, the words “and the State of Orissa” shall be added.

- (c) all the entries in columns 1 and 2, against serial Nos. 13, 14 and 17 relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Patna, Cuttack and Gauhati, respectively, shall be omitted and serial Nos. 15 and 16 and 18 to 24 shall be re-numbered as serial Nos. 13 to 21 respectively.

- (d) for the entries in column 2, against serial Nos. 13 and 14 as so re-numbered relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Calcutta I and Calcutta II, respectively, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The States of West Bengal (excluding coalmines), Assam, Manipur and Tripura”.

- (e) for the entries in column 1, against serial Nos. 17 and 18 as so re-numbered relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Bombay and Poona respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“17. Conciliation Officer (Central) Bombay-I.

18. Conciliation Officer, (Central) Bombay-II.”

[No. LR. I (201)/I.]

S.R.O. 379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 380, dated the 25th February, 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification—

- (a) At the end of the entry in column 2, against serial No. 2 relating to Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol, the words “and the State of Orissa” shall be inserted.

- (b) all the entries in columns 1 and 2, against serial Nos. 3, 4, and 7 relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Patna, Cuttack and Gauhati, respectively, shall be omitted and serial Nos. 5 and 6 and 8 to 17 shall be re-numbered as serial Nos. 3 and 4 and 5 to 14 respectively.

- (c) for the entries in column 2 against serial Nos. 3 and 4 as so re-numbered relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Calcutta I and Calcutta II, respectively, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The States of West Bengal (excluding Coalmines), Manipur and Tripura”.

- (d) for the entries in Column 1, against serial Nos. 7 and 8 as so re-numbered relating to Conciliation Officers (Central), Bombay and Poona, respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“7. Conciliation officer (Central) Bombay-I.

8. Conciliation officer (Central) Bombay—II.”

- (e) for the entries in column 2, against serial Nos. 13 and 14 as so re-numbered relating to Conciliation Officers (Central) Dhanbad I and Dhanbad II, respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“The State of Bihar excluding the Districts of Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas”.

[No. L.R. I(201).]

S.R.O. 380.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Lucknow, in the dispute between the Narang Bank Limited, Delhi, and its workmen regarding the termination of the services of Shri Tilak Raj Sharma.

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

Sri Ilias Ahmad, *Chairman*.

REFERENCE NO. 1/55

Shri Tilak Raj Sharma—*Applicant*.

Versus

M/S. Narang Bank Ltd., Delhi—*Opponent*.

AWARD

Dated, the 23rd January 1956

Shri Tilak Raj Sharma, the applicant, was an employee of the Narang Bank of India, Delhi, the opposite party. He was working at Delhi. The order of his transfer to Solan was passed in April, 1956. He did not join at Solan and was dismissed in June, 1955, with effect from 9th of April, 1955. The matter was brought to the notice of the Central Government and the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (C) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (XIV of 1947) referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. The issue as given in the reference is as follows:—

Whether the termination of the services of Shri Tilak Raj Sharma, a workman at Delhi, was justified and the relief if any to be granted to him?

Notices were issued to the parties and they filed their respective written statements. In the course of the arguments before me it was admitted that Shri Tilak Raj Sharma got a job in September, 1955, and was out of job only from April, 1955, to August, 1955. This job evidently is more paying than the one he has lost. So it was not pressed on his behalf that he should be reinstated. What was pressed was that he should be awarded compensation for the period of his unemployment from April to August, 1955, along with gratuity and provident fund.

FINDINGS

We have to find out whether the order of dismissal was wrongful or was passed in due course.

In this award reference will be made to annexures. The annexures referred to are those filed on behalf of the opposite party.

The applicant was transferred to Solan on the 6th of April, 1955. Instead of complying with the order of transfer he sent a reply dated 7th of April 1955, to the Manager, *Vide* annexure 'B'. This reply is, to say the least, impertinent. He said that he was absolutely unable to proceed to Solan. He has tried to give some reasons for not going there, but none of them, in my opinion, can be considered reasonable or acceptable. He has used expressions in this reply which are very objectionable. These expressions are such 'Shocking', "You have made certain baseless charges against me", "see reason", "unwarranted", "malicious intentions", and "annoyed you". We should not forget the fact that the reply was addressed to the Chairman and it may be considered a master piece of arrogance. This reply surely is an indication of the mind of the applicant. A few days later, that is on the 11th of April, 1955, the applicant addressed another letter. Therein also he reiterated that he was absolutely unable to proceed to Solan for the reasons given in his previous reply, *vide* annexure 'C'. As the applicant refused to proceed to Solan the opposite party by the letter dated 11th

of May, 1955, served him with a charge sheet asking him to explain why he did not join duty at Solan, why he disobeyed the order of the Chairman and why disciplinary action should not be taken against him, *vide* annexure 'E'. The applicant failed to give any explanation and also failed to carry out the order of transfer whereupon the opposite party by notice dated 18th of May, 1955, required him to show cause as to why he should not be dismissed straightaway for wilful disobedience, *vide* annexure 'F'. The applicant then sent two letters both, dated 23rd of May, 1955, *vide* annexures 'H' and 'I'. In the first he said that he agreed to proceed to Solan without prejudice to his case provided the opposite party paid him salary for April, 1955, and an advance towards travelling allowances. In the second his tone is rather conciliatory but even in this he said that he will go to Solan without prejudice to his case. The opposite party gave the applicant further opportunity by sending the letter dated 25th of May, 1955, *vide* annexure 'J'. The applicant in reply sent his letter, dated 28th of May, 1955, *vide* annexure 'K'. Therein he reiterated that he should be permitted to join Solan without prejudice to his rights. The applicant failed to proceed to Solan and join his post. Thereupon he was dismissed on the 6th of June, 1955, *vide* annexure 'L'.

The dismissal of the applicant in the circumstances narrated above can not be considered wrongful in any way. The attitude adopted by him was aggressive and defiant and none can expect to tolerate such an attitude even from an equal much less from a subordinate.

Certain points were raised on behalf of the applicant, and in fairness I think I should touch them briefly. The applicant along with two other employees had made representation to the Manager of the opposite party in December, 1954, demanding the implementation of the Bank award and had also approached the Conciliation Officer for the same purpose. It has been contended before me that the dismissal of the applicant was *malafide* and the result of victimization because of these steps taken by him. To me it seems that the order of transfer was made in due course and had nothing to do with the steps taken by the applicant. The applicant had worked in Solan even before, and if he was posted to Solan there was nothing strange or extraordinary in it. Any way I am not prepared to attribute any ulterior or malicious motive to the opposite party. Then it was contended and contended with some force that there was no enquiry into the matter and so the applicant should not have been dismissed straightaway. Apparently this contention may be said to have some force but if considered well this too has no force. The question of dismissal depended wholly and solely on the tone of the letters received from the applicant and on the fact that he did not proceed to Solan to join his post. This being so there was hardly any question of any enquiry. The opposite party considered these two facts and dismissed the applicant. So the absence of the enquiry, in my opinion, hardly matters. An enquiry under the circumstances should have been superfluous. While the correspondence was going on between the parties, the applicant approached the Conciliation Officer and the officer did make some efforts to get the trouble between the parties settled. When the order of dismissal was made the efforts of the Conciliation Officer had not come to an end. So it has been contended that the applicant should not have been dismissed, while the proceedings before the Conciliation Officer were going on. I think there was no bar to the dismissal of the applicant pending the proceedings before the Conciliation Officer. Then reference was made to Shashtri Award, to the agreement between the parties and to award and non-award areas. I do not think it necessary to take up and elaborate the points urged. They do not affect the question of dismissal in any way.

Transfer is by no means change of service. It is rather a normal affair in a Bank. If the applicant was transferred he should have complied with the order of transfer and if he was aggrieved he could have come forward with his grievances after joining his post. Instead of taking the simple course he failed to comply with the order of transfer from 7th of April, 1955, to 11th of May, 1955. In case of such a non-compliance and the arrogant and insubordinate attitude adopted by the applicant the opposite party was perfectly justified in dismissing him. Had the applicant adopted the right course or had he been advised to do so, the trouble should not have arisen.

Considering the material on the record and the points urged before me I have come to the conclusion that the applicant was rightly dismissed and the question of compensation for the period of his unemployment does not arise. As regards provident fund and gratuity he will get them if the order of dismissal does not stand in his way. The issue, is decided accordingly.

There yet remains the question of costs. It seems to me that the responsibility of the attitude adopted by the applicant is wholly not on him. He apparently yielded to the influence of others as well and in all probability could not help it. Besides he is not very well off. So I should like the parties to bear their own costs and I order accordingly.

Let a copy of the Award be submitted to Sri P. S. Easwaran, under Secretary to the Government of India, for necessary action.

(Sd.) ILIAS AHMED, *Chairman.*

[L.R. 100(84)55.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 11th February 1956

S.R.O. 381.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 207 dated the 21st January 1956, published in Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th January 1956, the following may be inserted at the end:—

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

(In the matter of Application No. 277 under section 33 and Application No. 309 and all other relating applications under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947).

Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd., Scindia House, New Delhi.—Applicants
Versus

Yeshowardhan Gupta & 88 others.—Respondents.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The parties to the above proceedings and the Bharat Fire Insurance Employees' Union representing the employees of the Company agree as follows:—

1. The Services of all the employees whose names have been set forth in the application No. 277 under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 will stand terminated forthwith. It is, however, agreed that the Company may re-employ any of the said persons or employ new persons without objection on the part of the parties and/or the Union and/or any of the workers. The discharged workers (whether re-employed or not) will be paid as follows:—

- (a) Basic Pay and Dearness Allowance for the broken period of three days of December and Three and a half months salary (both basic pay and Dearness Allowance) in lieu of Notice Pay.
- (b) Provident Fund Contribution (both of Employers and Employees) will be paid irrespective of length of service.
- (c) Retrenchment Relief as laid down in Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the basis of service period calculated up to 31st December, 1955.
- (d) Gratuity @ 15 days for each year of service upto ten years service. As regards employees who have served above ten years the payment will be according to the Service Rules. Gratuity will be calculated according to average Basic Pay for the year 1955 calculated up to 31st December, 1955. For the purpose of calculating years of service more than six months will be treated as one complete year and six months or less will be ignored.
- (e) Earned leaves up to 35 days will be paid @ Basic salary plus Dearness allowance.
- (f) If the Hon'ble Tribunal gives any award in regard to Bonus for the year 1954 or any retrospective relief (as to both of which the Company contends that the workmen are not entitled to and as to which the workmen contend they are entitled to) regarding Dearness Allowance

and adjustment of wages, the same will be paid according to the decisions of the Hon'ble Tribunal.

The terms of the above agreement will not be a precedent for the future.

Except as above there will be no claim against the company.

For and on behalf of the
Bharat Fire & General,
Insurance Ltd.,

(Sd.) L. N. MODI, *Director*.

For & on behalf of the workmen
through Bharat Fire Insurance
Employees Union, Delhi.

(Sd.) MADAN MOHAN, *Secretary*.

For & on behalf of the workmen,
through Bharat Fire Insurance
Employees Union, Calcutta.

(Sd.) D. K. ROY, *Secretary*.

(Sd.) B. P. KHAITAN,

(Sd.) H. L. ANAND

Delhi, the 3rd December, 1955.

(Sd.) P. S. BINDRA, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR-90(15)/55.]

P. D. GAIHA, *Under Secy.*

New Delhi, the 14th February 1956

S.R.O. 382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 14 read with section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 232, dated the 12th January, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification—

- (i) Item No. 14 shall be omitted;
- (ii) for item 30 the following item shall be substituted, namely:—
“30. The Conciliation Officer (Central), Jabalpur.”, and
- (iii) the existing entries 15 to 34 shall accordingly be renumbered as 14 to 33.

[No. Fac. 103(24)/56.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, *Under Secy.*

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 9th February 1956

S.R.O. 383.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 584, dated the 25th March, 1952, [LWI-24(74)] printed on pages 571 to 597 in Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th March, 1952, the following corrections shall be made, namely:—

“For the figures Rs. 25-0-0 appearing in column 4, against Serial No. 8 Sweeper and Serial No. 9 Bhistry under Meerut Cantonment, the entry ‘25 per cent. of pay per mensem’ shall be substituted.”

[No. LWI-7(14)55.]

S.R.O. 384.—In the annexure to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O-3601, dated the 9th December 1954, published at pages 2837 to 2839 in Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th December 1954, the following correction shall be made:—

In the said annexure, another heading “All inclusive Minimum Piece-rate Wages” shall be inserted over columns 1 to 14 after entries against serial No. 21 under column 1.

[No. LWI-7(33)55.]

F. M. NATHANIEL, *Under Secy.*

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

ORDER

New Delhi-2, the 16th February 1956

S.R.O. 385.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955 the Central Government with previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby certifies films specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, in all their language versions, to be of the description specified against each in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the Film	Name of the Producer	Source of Supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film
2		3	4	5
1	Indian News Review No. 383	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.
2	Aap Ka Sevak .	Do.	Do.	Film intended for educational purposes.

[No. 14/2/56-FD: App. 72.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

